

# DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

VOL. LI, NO. 6

DECEMBER, 1917

WHOLE NO. 305

## A CHRISTMAS GREETING

I do not say Merry Christmas—but I give you a Christmas Greeting with all my heart, and wish you that happiness which is born of well-doing, of loyalty and of faith. There may be no rejoicing, but there may be sympathy and friendship; kindness and consideration. This terrible tragedy of War may obscure but it cannot obliterate the glittering Star which carried the message of the birth of Christ. That Star and what it symbolizes is always with us. Do not forget that. No hatred of nations can change it.

The great black wings of the War Eagle cannot wholly hide the light of what has been, what is, and what will come. "On Earth Peace and Good Will among Men" is just as much the edict of Christ as it ever was, and so I say that the Spirit of Christmas is with us whether we meet it with smiles or tears. We shall, I hope, use this day for the observance of all that it means—not merely as a holiday but as a Holy Day. If we give, and why should we not?—let it be with loving thoughtfulness and not merely because we think we ought to give. Make the day one which will draw us together—a day to remember because of its sweetness and tenderness. Let us feel that by our giving on this day,—which commemorates the birth of the greatest, most self-sacrificing of all Givers—we have eased the pain and the loneliness in the hearts of homesick soldiers and sailors, of heartsick men and women and of fright-sick children. By the *spirit* of our giving we have advanced the cause of Liberty and Justice, for without the solid basis of Christianity—Faith and the greater Love of humanity—civilization cannot live, and Liberty and Justice cannot thrive. We are in this war to fight for peace—and if we uphold our faith we shall have peace—a just and righteous Peace on Earth—and Good Will among Men.

SARAH ELIZABETH GUERNSEY,  
*President General.*

## COMMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT GENERAL



It has been my pleasure since the last issue of the *MAGAZINE* was prepared for printing, to visit several State Conferences—those of Missouri, Michigan, Vermont and Massachusetts—and from each of them, I have brought away a new feeling of respect and pride. Each State had accomplished so much, not only in the work of war relief, but in the regular work of the Society; each State had forgotten all factional difficulties in the splendid team work which brought about the results which were reported at these meetings and it was more than sufficient to arouse a spirit of good fellowship and friendliness which will, I hope, never be broken. American women by right of inheritance, the Daughters of the American Revolution, are building up a reputation which will speak for the Society for generations to come. Their work is constructive—not destructive—and our worth as an organization is more firmly established than ever. In my opinion the Society is now ready to meet any demand. It is well organized for work, and the spirit of self-sacrifice and readiness for team work has become well fixed throughout the country, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. We are bound together by the common cause of patriotism, and that cause has proved a tie which cannot easily be broken. I am looking forward to meeting the Daughters of other States as this issue goes to press and I am looking forward with the assurance that my belief in the Daughters and their work will be still more deeply imbedded in my heart. There is much responsibility in the great and important office you have conferred upon me, but if I have much work, I have also much gratification in the work of the States, and that feeling strengthens and encourages me to “keep on keeping on”—to give you my best efforts and to ask you to keep faith with me in my endeavor to help you to the best of my ability.

At the Board Meeting in October, I was impressed with something to which I wish to call the attention of the Chapter Regents and that is the great necessity of keeping a complete record of your work. The War Relief Service Committee had asked for a report of the work since June and received replies from *just one-half the States* in time for a brief report of work accomplished, to be prepared. These State reports which, of course, must be made up from the reports received from the Chapters, were a surprise to the Board in the matter of what had been done in such a brief period. They were a surprise to me who had been in touch with the States, and it was to be regretted that this splendid showing represented only *half* of what had been asked for. Will you, Chapter Regents, after reading the report which appears in the Minutes of the Board Meeting, which you will find in another part of this issue, make a promise to yourselves that at the next meeting our report of war relief work will be complete? Do not wait until the final report which is to be presented to Congress is asked for, but respond to all requests coming from the War Relief Service Committee *promptly*. Please remember that all circulars coming from the National Society are sent for a special purpose—that the message contained in each is meant to be delivered to the Chapter and is not merely a personal letter to the Regent. Each of these official circulars conveys instructions for our work. It is the result of much thought and care in its preparation and it also entails expenses for printing and postage—and as these expenses are actually paid by the Chapters the matter which these letters contain is, therefore, theirs by right. Whether or not they will act upon these instructions is for the Chapters, not the Regents, to decide, so please keep a record of your work and present all official circulars to your Chapters.

When you are reading the Board Minutes in this issue, please pay particular attention to the resolutions offered by the War Relief Service Committee and adopted by the Board. Two of them should be of especial interest and are to be included in your plans for the winter's work. The \$100,000 Liberty Loan Fund should be in readiness for the next call of the Government—and that call may come at any time. So be prepared and send the money to the Treasurer General. And work hard for the restoration of the French village of Tilloloy. That is a noble work and one in which our Society should be especially interested.

## HISTORIC CLOCKS AND CLOCK-MAKERS

A handsome clock fresh from a modern factory is always of interest, and that interest is intensified a hundred-fold when the glamour of centuries hangs about it. No piece of antique furniture has such an appeal to the affections as a clock which has been generations in the family, whose "tick-tock" has told off the hours with the same mechanical exactness for marriages, births, and deaths, and before whose dial wondering, wide-eyed children have paused to see the "hands go 'round," and talk with bated breath of how "grandfather's grandfather" set his watch by it when leaving to join George Washington and his patriot army.

This country is particularly rich in old clocks, their preservation was perhaps owing to their utility, for housewives of that day and generation were not given to sentiment, and did not keep furniture just because it was "old."

It is an interesting feature of the clock industry that firms, founded by clock-makers in the first half of the Nineteenth Century, are still manufacturing clocks whose works, improved by modern inventions and machinery, are encased in boxes of identical designs used by Terry, Rittenhouse, Thomas, and Willard, who might be called the wizards of the clock-making industry in the early days of the Republic.

While 1693-98 are the earliest known dates of clocks being manufactured in

Colonial America, according to Mrs. N. Hudson Moore in her excellent work, "The Old Clock Book," clocks were brought over by the Pilgrims, Puritans, and Cavaliers for use in their household and churches. Evidence of the former



SAID TO HAVE BEEN BROUGHT TO PENNSYLVANIA WITH  
WILLIAM PENN

Made by William and James Evill, Bath, England. Now in the  
Pennsylvania Historical Society, Philadelphia.

is found in old wills in which the testator gives and bequeaths a "clock" to his favorite daughter or son. Guilford, N. Y., has the distinction of having one of its citizens the owner of a clock which, a good time-piece still, was made about 1680.

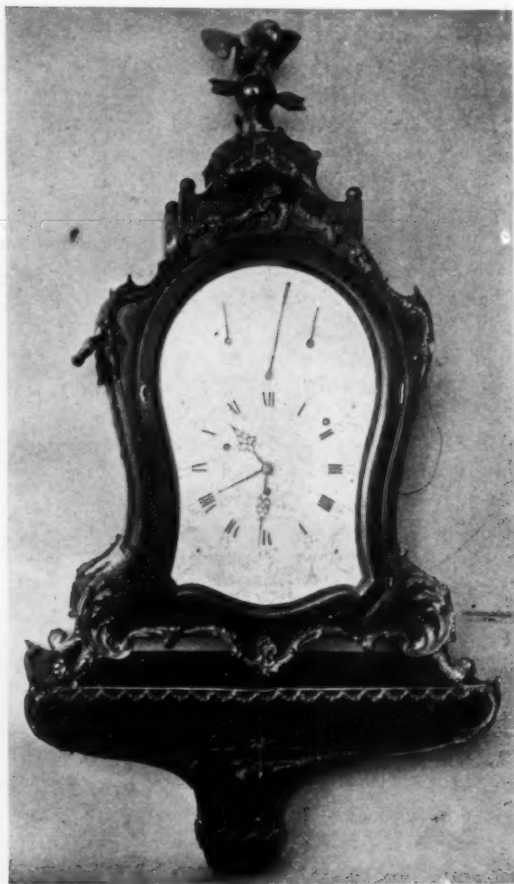
It is an interesting pursuit to trace



A DAVID RITTENHOUSE CLOCK  
In the Pennsylvania Historical Society,  
Philadelphia.

the evolution of time-pieces to the present-day clock. The sun-dial for centuries was the only way of telling time, but the sand or "hour" glass had a distinct advantage, as it was not dependent upon sunshine and shadow in giving warning of the flight of time.

Portable sun-dials, somewhat resembling old compasses in shape, came into use in the Seventeenth Century. The Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York is the fortunate possessor of a number of these interesting antiques.



Courtesy Metropolitan Museum of Art.

#### BALLOON CLOCK

Made by Thomas Lozano, of London—1700-1715. By adjusting the hands the clock plays a minuet, march, hymn, or hornpipe.

The first mechanical clock, used among the Eastern nations, was what is known as the "water clock," and was introduced into Greece by Plato. One of the few specimens of this clock to be found to-day is owned by the United States National Museum in Washington. The Roman figures, or "dial," of the clock run down the wooden posts, and water inside the drum, which is partitioned off, drips slowly from one chamber to another; this counteracts the force of gravity and causes the drum to slowly revolve, and the axis indicates the hour as it descends.

According to authorities on the subject it is not known who invented the first wheel clock, but as early as 1286 a clock, run by an assemblage of wheels, was placed in St. Paul's Cathedral, London. The crown wheel escapement was used throughout the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Centuries; then followed the coiled spring, and later the balance, and that in turn was superseded by the pendulum said to have been introduced into England by a Dutchman in 1657, and with this improvement came the long case or "grandfather" clock.

A popular clock for household use in 1650 was the lantern or "bird cage" style. A curious feature of these early clocks is that they have but one hand.

The bracket clocks followed the lantern clock in public favor, but they were quite expensive and only the wealthy could buy them. Clocks before the bracket



Courtesy Metropolitan Museum of Art.

#### ONE OF THE FAMOUS LYRE CLOCKS

Made by Sawin & Dyer, of Boston—1800-1820. Presented by Mrs. Russell Sage to the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

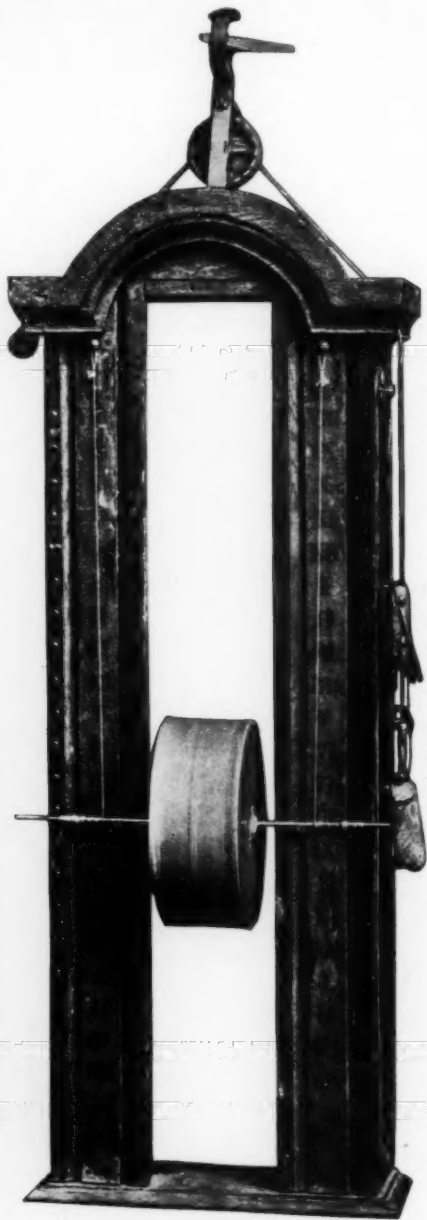
style had straight tops, but the new arched tops added graceful lines, and later came the demand for moving figures in the arched top, such as ships in



Courtesy Metropolitan Museum of Art.

**A FINE OLD CLOCK**

Made by David Wood, of Newburyport, Mass. He was born in 1766 and died in 1824.



Courtesy of U. S. National Museum.

**WATER CLOCK**

First used in the far East and introduced into Greece by Plato.

motion, Father Time, a moon in its various phases, and some clocks even depicted the "seven ages of man."

A unique specimen of the bracket clock is owned by Mrs. John Gilman Stanton, of New London, Conn. The brass works of the clock are encased in mahogany, the brass dial cut square with

and when the string is pulled the lion's forepaw strokes his prey lying before him as he opens his mouth and gnashes his teeth. The small square hole toward the bottom of the dial shows the day of the month. The clock is still in excellent order and keeps perfect time.

A very interesting story is attached to



Courtesy Metropolitan Museum of Art.

\* GILDED BRASS HEXAGONAL TABLE CLOCK

Made by Woolman Tiale, about 1740. The clock bears the cipher in silver of Frederick the Great.

the maker's name, "G. Hewitt, Marlboro," engraved across it. In the arch above the dial is painted a lion, and the animal's eyes move to and fro with the action of the works while his tail thrashes up and down. The clock is a repeater,

it. In 1793 some "aristocrats" fleeing the Terror in France, stored their goods and chattels on a vessel intending to board it later and sail for America. They failed to arrive at the port, and it has always been supposed that they were arrested



BRACKET CLOCK BROUGHT TO AMERICA IN 1793

Still keeping good time. Above the dial is a lion whose eyes and tail move with the action of the clock works.

by the authorities and guillotined. The vessel, after waiting for them, was obliged to sail, and their household goods, among which was the clock, was delivered to the consignee, a merchant living in Wiscasset, Me. No one ever claimed the furniture, and it came into the hands of the Porter and Cooper families of Boston, and Mrs. Stanton inherited the clock among other heirlooms.

Clock and watch-makers have not been without honor in their own country; Daniel Quare, inventor of repeating watches in 1687, gained much deserved fame, while Thomas Tompion, inventor of the cylinder escapement and the balance spring for watches, and his apprentice, George Graham, the most noted

horologist of his time, were buried in the nave of Westminster Abbey, London.

French, Swiss, and Dutch manufacturers were not behind their English contemporaries in the art of clock-making, and valuable specimens of their work are to be found in museums and private families.

A clock, thought to be of Swiss make, is owned by Mrs. John Vanderpoel, of New York. The clock belonged to her great-great-grandfather, Col. Benjamin Tallmadge of Revolutionary fame. It is a landscape painting, representing a scene in a church yard with a windmill in the distance. The works of the clock are attached to the back of the painted canvas inside the picture frame, and the dial and hands are in the tower of the church, while the tiny wheels of the windmill revolve around and are the pendulum of the clock. These painted landscape clocks are very rare; one is to be found in Salem, Mass.

A beautiful French clock of historic association is owned by Mrs. William Woodville Rockhill, of Litchfield, Conn. The clock belonged to the Empress Josephine at Malmaison, and was purchased by the mother of Mr. Rockhill.

Another French clock which shows

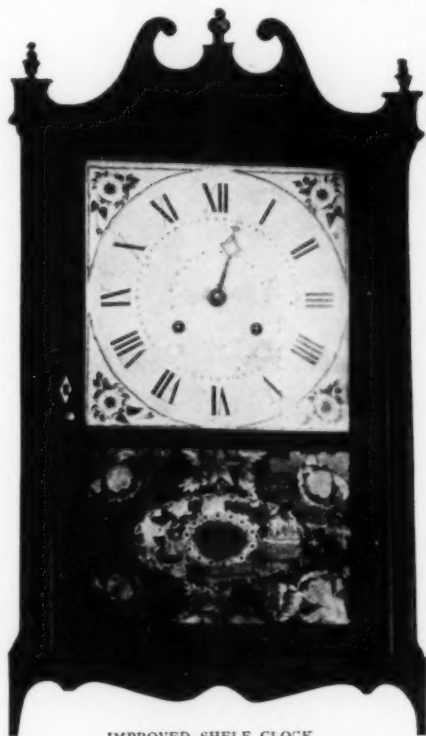


OLD SWISS LANDSCAPE CLOCK

Dial can be seen in the painted church tower, and the hands of the windmill turn with the pendulum. Owned in Revolutionary days by Col. Benjamin Tallmadge, Washington's aide.

the lovely designs of the French manufacturers is owned by Miss Mary Perkins Quincy, having been purchased by one of her ancestors from the William Astor estate.

A curious time-piece of the Seventeenth Century is a pewter lamp clock. It is somewhat similar in operation to the candles which were made exactly twelve inches long and burned one inch every



IMPROVED SHELF CLOCK

Made by Chauncey Ives, of Bristol, Conn. It is owned by Mr. Morris Seymour, of Litchfield, Conn., and has been in his family for generations. The clock was photographed while going, and only one hand is shown, the other moved too rapidly to be taken by time exposure.

twenty minutes. The oval glass top of the lamp unscrews and was filled in olden days with melted tallow; a twisted rag did duty for a wick and was kept in order by the "pick-up" attached by a chain to the lamp. Over the glass oval runs a piece of pewter on which is marked a grad-



CLOCK OWNED BY THE EMPRESS JOSEPHINE AT MALMAISON, PARIS

Now in Mrs. Rockhill's country home at Litchfield, Conn., and sharing honors with beautiful embroideries brought from China by the late William Woodville Rockhill, United States Minister to China, afterward U. S. Ambassador to Russia and Turkey.

uated scale bearing the Roman figures VIII, IX, X, XI, XII, I, II, III, IV, V, VI. The lamp, which is fourteen inches high, burns twelve hours, and Mr. Ralph Smith, of Litchfield, Conn., its present owner, has tested it and found that it keeps excellent time, consuming so much tallow to the hour, and as the tallow grows less in the oval glass the figures on the graduated scale denote the time.

Clocks imported into the Colonies before manufacturers in this country achieved success were generally of English make. Mrs. William Rockhill, whose "Josephine" clock has already been mentioned, inherited a very beautiful "grandfather" clock from her ancestor, Julius Deming, one of the founders of Litchfield, Conn., and a great merchant of his day. The clock, made in England in the early part of the Eighteenth Century, has a Sheraton box and an Adam top. It is still an accurate time-keeper.

There were no clock-makers' guilds in



PEWTER LAMP CLOCK OF THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY

Owned by Mr. Ralph Smith, of Litchfield, Conn.

this country such as were established in England in the reign of Charles I and in Europe at a still earlier date, and it is therefore sometimes impossible to identify some old clocks which, while they have been for generations in a family, do not bear the maker's name or the sign of a "guild," such as are found on clocks of foreign manufacture.

Clock-makers of "ye olden daye" often graduated from the ranks of gold and silversmiths and even from the blacksmith's forges, but the first celebrated American clock-makers seem to have learned their trade from the master-craftsman, Thomas Harland, who came to Norwich, Conn., in 1773

The chief centers of the clock industry of Connecticut were at Norwich, Windsor, Terryville, Thomaston, Bristol, Watertown, Litchfield, and Plymouth, where factories were established by such men as Eli Terry and his sons, Seth

Thomas, Silas Hoadly and his brothers, Chauncey Jerome, Chauncey Ives, Hiram Camp, Hiram and Heman Welton, Elias Ingraham, E. and G. Bartholomew, Cheney Olcott, and others.

The "grandfather," or long case clocks, were sold by Connecticut peddlers who



THE JULIUS DEMING CLOCK

Owned by his great granddaughter, Mrs. William Woodville Rockhill. Imported from England, the clock has a Sheraton box and an Adam top.

carried them on horseback from place to place, the buyers having to provide cases for the clock works. Sometimes this was not done, and from this evolved the American "Wag-on-the-wall" variety

of clock, the works being left exposed.

Eli Terry, born at East Windsor, Conn., April 13, 1772, made his first clocks by hand, afterward he utilized water-power in his shop at Terryville. He also designed the "shelf" clock which threatened to eclipse the "grandfather" clock in popular favor. The custom of pasting directions for the care of the clock inside



GRANDFATHER CLOCK OF HISTORIC INTEREST  
Owned by Mr. Morris Seymour.



CLOCK OF PRESIDENT JEFFERSON  
In the Pennsylvania Historical Society, Philadelphia

the wooden cases, was begun with the Terry shelf clock.

In 1807 Terry commenced his contract to supply four thousand clocks, a large order for those days. Two years later he entered into partnership with Seth Thomas and Silas Hoadly. His sons, Eli, Jr., and Henry, studied the art of clock-making and achieved notable success later on. It is not unusual to find a Terry clock in a case made by another hand, for at that time the cases were

scription of other famous Connecticut clock-makers. An interesting papier maché clock is in the Historical Society building at Litchfield, Conn. The clock was made about 1850 by the Litchfield Manufacturing Company whose factory



FRENCH CLOCK

Owned by Miss Mary Perkins Quincy, of Litchfield, Conn.

thought to be a separate part of the clock and were bought from cabinet makers.

Seth Thomas, born at Wolcott, Conn., in 1785, established a clock factory which is carried on to-day by his descendants at the old village, Thomaston, Conn., named for him. The name "Seth Thomas" is still used on the dial of clocks made by this company, and adds greatly to their value.

Lack of space prevents a detailed de-



SHELF CLOCK

Made and sold by Ephraim Downs, of Bristol, Conn.  
"Warranted if well used."

stood below South Bridge. A. C. Smith was president of this company, which first made splints before manufacturing clocks. The inlaid mother-of-pearl decorations on the clock were made by an Englishman.

The most careful examination of the case and works of the fine old grandfather clock owned by Mr. Morris Seymour fails to disclose its maker. The history, so far as it has one, is derived from its long years of service in and association with a New England family who through generations wound it, tended it, and watched the flitting hours go by as indicated by its friendly face.

When and where Colonel Ebenezer



PAPIER MACHE CLOCK INLAID WITH MOTHER-OF-PEARL

Made in 1850, at Litchfield, Conn.

Marsh obtained the clock cannot be stated. He died before the Revolutionary War, viz., in April, 1773, at which time it became the property of his daughter, Molly Marsh, the wife of Major Moses Seymour, a captain in Sheldon's Horse: Governor Franklin, the Tory Governor, and Mayor Matthews, the Loyalist mayor of New York City, were for several months prisoners of war at Litchfield, Conn.,

in the custody of Major Seymour, living in his house, the old clock ticking off the, to them, weary hours of their confinement.

On the death of Major Seymour the clock became the property of his daughter, Clarissa Marsh, wife of her cousin, the Rev. Truman Marsh, for many years Rector of St. Michael's Church at Litchfield, Conn. Shortly before her death, in 1865, she gave the old clock to her nephew, the late Origen S. Seymour, Chief Justice of the State of Connecticut, and at his death it passed to his youngest son, Morris W. Seymour, its present owner.

Another valuable clock owned by Mr. Ralph Smith, of Litchfield, was made by Ambrose Norton in 1809.

The box was made from a cherry tree which grew on his farm, now known as "Echo Farm."

The works of the clock were made by Hopkins and Lewis, clock-makers in Northfield, Conn.; they are one-day wood works, and wind with a cord. The clock is in perfect condition and keeps good time.

There is a general impression to the



CHERRY WOOD GRAND-FATHER CLOCK

Made by Ambrose Norton in 1809

effect that old timepieces must necessarily be one-day clocks. A story is told of a man who was so attached to his long case clock, which had descended from father to son for many generations, that he declined all invitations to visit friends, stating the old clock had never been permitted to run down and he had to be at home every

night to wind it. He kept to this rigid rule until middle age, when he had a serious illness which confined him to his bed, and he then discovered that his famous old time-piece was an eight-day clock!

Massachusetts was not far behind Connecticut in the clock industry, the most famous of her clock-makers being Benjamin Willard and his sons, Benjamin, Jr., Simon, and Aaron. It is to the inventive genius of Simon that we owe the lovely banjo clocks; he patented this particular kind of clock in 1802.

A BEAUTIFUL  
BANJO CLOCK

Made by Simon Willard and owned by the Misses Kingsbury of Litchfield, and Waterbury, Conn.

The Mullikens, and the Balch family also, did much to advance the art of clock-making; while Boston in particular had clock-makers, such as Pope, Bagnall, and Munroe, who did fine work.

Seril and Nehemiah Dodge and Caleb and Calvin Wheaton established lasting reputations for clocks made in Rhode Island. New Hampshire was another New England state to encourage the manufacture of clocks, and Timothy Chandler, of Concord, and Luther Smith,

of Keene, made time-pieces which compared favorably with other clock-makers' work.

Pennsylvania has a long list of clock-makers headed by David Rittenhouse, a mechanical genius and scientist, who occupied many distinguished offices. Other Pennsylvania names which, found on clocks to-day, render them doubly valuable, are Christopher Sowers or Souer, Edward Duffield, and John Child.

An heirloom which cannot but stir



Paul Revere's watch which he carried on his famous ride in 1775.

every American's pulse to a faster beat is the watch which Paul Revere carried on his midnight ride through Middlesex County to warn the farmers that the British marched at dawn.

A voice in the darkness, a knock at the door,  
And a word that shall echo forevermore!  
For, borne on the night-wind of the Past  
Through all our history, to the last,  
In the hour of darkness and peril and need,  
The people will waken and listen to hear  
The hurrying hoof-beats of that steed,  
And the midnight message of Paul Revere.

By kind permission of Mr. Frederick Lincoln Crane, of Malden, Mass., who owns this historic heirloom, the watch was photographed for publication in this Magazine. In writing of the watch, Mr. Crane states:

"My mother and I have had the watch for nearly a hundred years, since

Revere and my father's most intimate friend."

The intimate association which clings to watches makes them a cherished possession. Another watch of historic interest is that owned by Mr. Walter E. Peter, of Georgetown, D. C. The watch was a gift from General George Washington



Watch with extra face and case, presented by General Washington to his wife. The Washington coat-of-arms is beautifully engraved on the gold case, while a portrait of Washington is engraved on the face. The second case is a hand-painted miniature, set with pearls and inlaid with enamel.

The watch is lent to the U. S. National Museum by Walter G. Peter, and photographed for publication by his permission.

1833. Frederick Walker Lincoln gave the watch to my mother as a wedding present. My grandfather, Major General Elijah H. Crane, lived next door to the Reveres in Canton, Mass., and Colonel Lincoln was a grandson of Paul

to his wife, Martha, and much valued and long worn by her. Mrs. Washington, late in life often wondered to whom to give the watch, and she told her granddaughter and namesake, Martha Custis wife of Thomas Peter, of Tudor Place,

Georgetown, that had she not already given her a watch, she would have bestowed the General's on her. Mrs. Peter, because of the association, said she would much rather have it than her own, and



WATCH WHICH BELONGED TO COLONEL BENJAMIN TALLMADGE  
Used to time the execution of Major John André,  
October 2, 1780.

Mrs. Washington, preferring her to have it, gave her the General's watch in exchange for the much simpler one which she had herself given her granddaughter years before.

This simpler watch is in a museum in Boston, while Martha Washington's watch was inherited by Mrs. Thomas Peter's daughter, Mrs. Britannia Wellington Kennon, of Tudor Place, and Mr. Walter Peter inherited it from her, his mother having been Mrs. Kennon's only child.

The Magazine is greatly indebted to Mr. Peter and Mr. Crane for the photographs of the Washington and Revere watches.

A watch, used on a momentous occasion, is that which belonged to Colonel Benjamin Tallmadge and which was used to time the execution of Major John André, Adjutant General of the British Army, on October 2, 1780. In writing of the event, Tallmadge stated: "I walked with him to the place of execution, and parted from him under the gallows, entirely overwhelmed with grief that so gallant an officer and so accomplished a gentleman, should come to such an ignominious end."

Other heirlooms belonging to Colonel Tallmadge, whose distinguished career in the Continental Army is universally known, are preserved at Fraunces' Tavern, and it is through the kindness of Mr. Henry Russell Drowne, Secretary of the Sons of the Revolution in the State of New York, that permission was given to photograph the watch.



## FIRST MAGAZINE PRIZE CONTEST ENDS DECEMBER 31, 1917



The prize of \$50 offered by the President General to the State obtaining the largest number of subscriptions to the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE in proportion to its membership has aroused keen rivalry and the contest is spirited.

The contest closes on December 31—the last day of the old year 1917.

A tally, based on the present number of subscriptions, and not on the percentage of membership in each State, shows that New York and Pennsylvania lead, these States tying for first place; Connecticut ranks third; while Illinois, Iowa, and Michigan are all hot contestants for fourth place.

This order of winning States may be reversed any time, judging from the amount of subscriptions received daily by the Treasurer General. The percentage basis on which the contest is conducted makes it possible for the smallest State to carry off the prize, even though its membership in the National Society is considerably smaller than others.

If you subscribe for a friend who is not a member of the National Society, ask to have that subscription credited to your State.

The prize of \$50 will be presented by the President General to the winning State at the Continental Congress in April. Announcement of the winner will be made in the February MAGAZINE.



THE MAGAZINE IS STRIDING FORWARD TO SUCCESS.

DO YOUR "BIT" TO HELP YOUR STATE CARRY OFF THE HONORS  
IN THE MAGAZINE PRIZE CONTEST!

IN SUBSCRIBING, SEND NAMES, CHECKS, AND MONEY ORDERS TO  
TREASURER GENERAL, N. S. D. A. R.  
MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL, WASHINGTON, D. C.

\$1 A YEAR

\$1 A YEAR

## TILLOLOY

"That the National Society makes as one especial branch of its national war relief work the restoration of the French village of Tilloloy."—Recommendation adopted at the October meeting, National Board of Management.

Tilloloy is a small village in Old Picardie. As you know, Picardie is one of the most fertile parts of France. How often the English chroniclers

months later they attacked in force and forced the French to withdraw; they retook Roye and all the surrounding villages and advanced as far as Tilloloy.



CEMETERY AND NORTH FAÇADE OF THE CHAPEL AT TILLOLOY

have spoken of "The green fields of Picardie," with pride, for Picardie was in those days an English possession well loved by the English king.

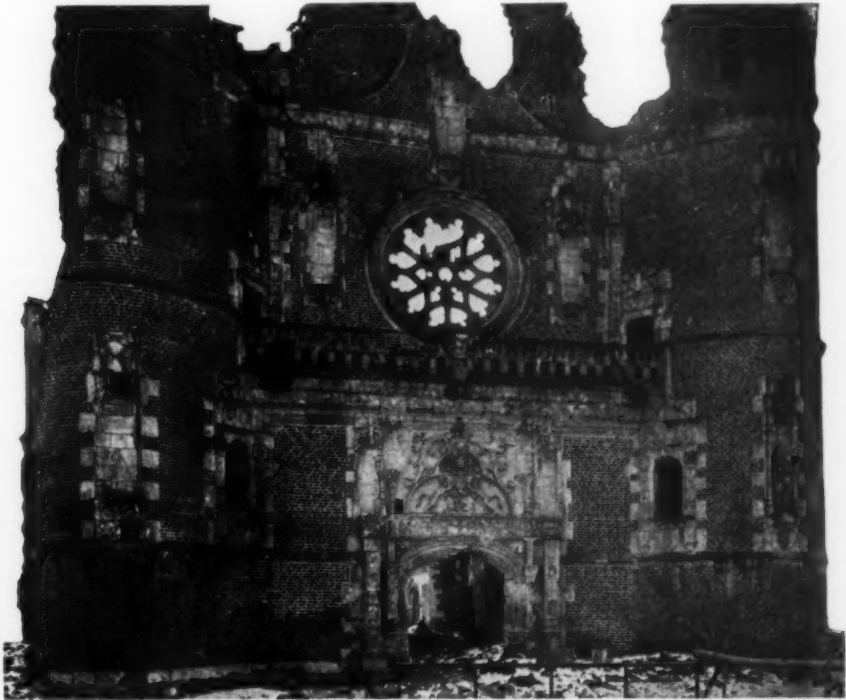
In 1914 this fair province was occupied by the German invader whose conquering hosts swept down to Compeigne. Then came the Battle of the Marne; the Germans were driven back 20 miles beyond Tilloloy, but two

There the French made a stand; they established their line in the park of the Chateau of Tilloloy; the Germans made theirs 300 yards beyond. For two years heavy fighting continued, and although there were few infantry attacks the German artillery never ceased shelling the French positions. When the Germans made their great retreat in the spring of 1917, all this part of the

country was evacuated. The French immediately rebuilt the railway and the roads, but could do nothing for the unfortunate villages. Tilloloy is entirely destroyed save for two houses, which are restorable. These houses are being put in order now, so that some of the villagers may live there this

out these necessities the people cannot exist.

Next spring it is hoped the real work of reconstruction will begin. The houses are to be rebuilt in the same style as they were before, but with some modern improvements. They will be of red brick with tile roofs. Many



FAÇADE OF THE CHURCH

winter; at the same time some portable houses are being bought for them. This will permit them to get their fields in order again and also to sow the winter wheat. Enough money has been collected to take care of these people this winter, but money is urgently needed to give them tools to work their fields and to give them some livestock. With-

of the old bricks can be used again, and an oven has been put up to make bricks all winter so that in the spring a good supply will be on hand. On each house that is rebuilt will be placed a tablet with the name of the person that gave it. A record will be kept at Tilloloy as well as in the committee's office giving the names of all those who have helped

that village. So that when the war is over, and you are in France, you will go to Tilloloy and see what your generosity has made possible.

If only help can reach these people at once, they can be saved, for they will slowly become self-supporting again. If they do not receive aid they will most probably sink down into hopeless pauperism.

They ask but one thing: "Help us now so that we may earn our own bread and need no longer depend upon charity."

France needs workers on the land, for she is primarily an agricultural country, and now so many of her workers have been killed. These people of Tilloloy are all farmers and their fields were once the finest in France.

Women of free America, descendants of patriots, will you not help us blot out the trace of the cruel invader, and make this country beautiful and fertile again, as it was?

Following is a letter received from the daughter of the Maire of Tilloloy:

TILLOLOY, June 8th, 1917.

MY DEAR:

I have come here to see the village and our old home which we left three years ago.

All about me is desolation. The battle has waged here all that time, and now that the German is finally driven out, ruin reigns in his stead. Two houses only are left, the rest are entirely destroyed. Before, the village had 400 inhabitants; many of these are here now, mournfully trying to find a trace of where their homes once stood. The rest will return soon, but there is no shelter for them. There is nothing left, and they must have shelter, food, agricultural implements, a few horses with which to plough, cows, pigs, chickens, so that they may begin working again, and may later support themselves. They are so eager to begin over again, to start their little homes, to work in their fields, and so finally stamp out the trace of the hated invader.

My father, Monsieur d'Hinnisdal, is the Maire of the village. He is putting up a tiny wooden shack where he will go to live, and will do all he can to help the people. If we can collect the money to rebuild the houses and to furnish them; to give the farmers tools and to buy some live stock, we can put these people on their feet again.

The houses were one story high, built of brick which abounds in this country, and roofed with tiles or slate. The furniture needed is very simple, just the bare necessities.

It was once all so pretty, and now it is so sad. Weeds are growing in the streets, and nearby there are the tombs of many soldiers—alas, most of them are unknown graves.

If only someone will help us? It is terrible to see all this suffering, and to be unable to relieve it.

NOTE: For War Relief particulars see Service Committee report, page 386.

## OLD PICTURES OF U. S. SENATORS WANTED

In the Advertising Section Mr. H. J. Gensler, of the Official Reporters' Office of the United States Senate, has requested readers of this magazine to aid him in locating pictures of U. S. Senators for the collection he is making.

A list of the missing pictures is given. All Daughters who can assist Mr. Gensler in completing his collection are requested to communicate with him.



## PARLIAMENTARY PAGE

Conducted By General Henry M. Robert

*Send all Parliamentary Questions, signed, to The Editor, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C. General Robert's answers will appear promptly in the MAGAZINE.*

The work of conducting a Parliamentary Law Question and Answer page in this MAGAZINE has been undertaken, with the hope of being of some service in the interests of justice and harmony and the prompt transaction of business in the various societies of which the readers of this MAGAZINE are members.

Our chapters and clubs and societies of all kinds are small democracies with all the disadvantages as well as the advantages of that form of government. The power rests in the hands of the people, the members of the society. If they are fair and just and intelligent, and attend to their duties as members of the Society, no better form of government can be devised. But if these members with worthiest motives neglect their duties as members, and allow the control of the organization to fall into the hands of ambitious self-seekers—then a democratic government is poor indeed. Unfortunately we have illustrations of this in many of our city governments.

Upon whom does the responsibility for this failure of democratic government rest except upon those who neglect to exercise their power as voters? With power goes a responsibility that cannot be evaded, and one who neglects to use his power has no right to complain of the consequences. A voter who neglects to attend the primary has no right to complain of the bad nominations. A member of a society who, for trivial reasons, neglects to attend a meeting, or who does attend and fails to vote, has no right afterwards to complain of the action taken by those who were present and voted.

After a meeting is closed members often freely condemn measures which at the proper time they neglected to oppose by speech and vote, excusing the neglect by saying they did

not wish to hurt some one's feelings, or that it would cause an unpleasant discussion. Such persons, if honest in their excuses, have much to learn before they are fit for the franchise in a democracy. Their moral cowardice makes them afraid to oppose action when they have a right and a duty to do so, and they afterwards criticize harshly those same measures and those who proposed them, which they surely have no right to do, as they were parties to the wrong by not opposing it.

If several persons are arranging for a walk and they differ as to the route to be taken, it is evident that some one must yield in order that they may keep together. Which shall yield, the majority or the minority? If neither will yield, the party must break up or the walk be abandoned. Common sense teaches us that it is the minority not the majority that should submit, and that the minority has no right to complain afterwards because the majority did not yield. This is a fundamental principle of democracy, and therefore of a club, or chapter, or other society. To protect the minority from this power of the majority being abused, it is necessary for each society to have by-laws and rules of order which prescribe such limitations to the power of the majority as seem desirable to that society.

H. M. R.

*Query:* When we come out of Committee of the Whole can any one make a motion, or only the chairmen of the different committees? How do we get back into the regular order of business?

L. N.

*Answer:* When the Committee of the Whole has finished its business a motion is adopted "that the committee rise and report," whereupon the President (as the presiding officer of the Society will be called in these answers) resumes the chair which was vacated by the chairman of the committee of the whole. The latter instead of resuming his seat stands and addresses the President, stating that the Committee of the Whole has had under considera-

tion such and such a matter [describing it] and has directed him to report the following resolution, or amendment, or whatever the committee has agreed to. The business is then in exactly the same condition as if the report had been made by a special committee. The chairmen of the different standing committees have no more right to the floor than other members. Any member has a right to debate or make such a motion as he could make when considering the report of a special committee. The instant the chairman declares the motion for a committee to rise and report adopted, the committee of the whole ceases to exist and the assembly is in session, the first order

of business being the reception of the committee's report. This whole procedure is more fully described on pages 229-233, Robert's Rules of Order Revised.

There is seldom, if ever, an occasion in an ordinary society when the Committee of the Whole is of any advantage. If it is used, the Society should limit each speech in committee to two or three minutes in length. But, without going into Committee of the Whole the Society may extend the number of speeches to any desired limit, at the same time cutting down their length, which should generally be done whenever the number allowed is increased.

H. M. R.

### A BELGIAN LULLABY

By Martha S. Gielow

(Copyrighted)

Little hungry baby—do not cry!  
 Little hungry baby—hush-a-bye!  
 Yes, I know my child, there is no bread,  
 Yes, I know your father's murdered, dead!  
 And I know your brother is a "slave"  
 But a Belgian baby must be brave!  
 Little hungry baby—do not cry!  
 Little hungry baby—hush-a-bye!

Little starving baby—do not cry!  
 Little starving baby—hush-a-bye!  
 Yes, I know, your painful, gnawing need,  
 Yes, I hear the starving thousands plead!  
 But I know America will send  
 Milk and food to succor, ere the end.  
 Little starving baby—do not cry!  
 Little starving baby—hush-a-bye!

Little famished baby—do not cry!  
 Little famished baby—must you die?  
 Did the ruthless Huns destroy the food,  
 That was sent to save our baby brood?  
 Little dying baby—go to rest,  
 Sleep-a-bye, my baby, on my breast,  
 Little dying baby—do not cry!  
 Little dying baby—hush-a-bye!

Little silent baby—sleep-a-bye,  
 God above has heard your dying cry.  
 In his arms, are little children blessed,  
 Woe to those who little ones oppressed!  
 Woe to those who would not mercy give!  
 Woe to those who would not let you live!  
 Little silent baby—sleep-a-bye!  
 Little silent baby—sleep-a-bye!



## HOW IT BECAME PLAIN "MR. PRESIDENT"

Many United States Senators Favored Monarchical Forms

By Edgar Stanton Maclay

So far as the writer has been able to ascertain the United States Senate never has officially repudiated a resolution placed on its files, May 14, 1789, to the effect that it favored a title for the President and, inferentially, titles of commensurate degrees for the members of the Cabinet, Congress and other Government officials down to the Sergeant-at-arms of the Senate whom Vice-President John Adams wished to style "Usher of the Black Rod." It was even suggested that a "canopied throne" be erected in the Senate chamber for Washington's use.

Among the titles seriously considered for Washington were "His Elective Majesty," "His Highness, the President of the United States of America and Protector of the Rights of the Same," "His Elective Highness," etc.; while his inaugural address was referred to in the minutes of the Senate as "His Most Gracious Speech."

It is of record that Senators were addressed as "Your Highness of the Senate" and Representatives as "Your Highness of the Lower House," while it was solemnly suggested that the proper manner for the Senate to receive the Clerk of the House of Representatives was for the Sergeant-at-arms or "Usher of the Black Rod," with the mace on his shoulder, to meet the Clerk at the door. In view of the ire aroused between the two Houses at that time, a mallet in the hands of the "Usher of the Black Rod," when he met the Clerk of the House of Representatives at the

door, would have carried out the feelings of some of the Senators better than a mace.

These are some of the apings of royalty that were seriously considered by Congress and, on May 14, 1789, indorsed in the Senate by the very respectable vote of ten to eight. When the British burned some of the Federal buildings in Washington, 1814, many public records were destroyed, so there is difficulty in determining if this indorsement of monarchical forms was rescinded at any time from 1789 to 1814. Still, though one hundred and twenty-eight years have lapsed since 1789, it is not yet too late for the Senate to purge itself of this "dreadful" contempt of the great American people on this subject of titles.

For some reason, best known to themselves, the members of the first Senate decided that their session should be held behind closed doors. House rule No. 11, as inscribed on the cover of William Maclay's journal, reads: "Inviolable secrecy shall be observed with respect to all matters transacted in the Senate while the doors are shut or as often as the same is enjoined from the chair." The result has been that for more than a century afterward this important chapter in our history has remained almost a blank. Fortunate it was that Maclay, who with Robert Morris represented Pennsylvania in the first Senate, kept a daily record of the doings of the Upper House for the two years he was Senator.

It appears from this journal that the first great question that confronted Congress when it held its initial session in New York, April, 1789, was whether or not this "experiment" in government was to assume monarchical forms.

Congress was to have met March 4, 1789, but a quorum of the House of Representatives was not had until April 1 and in the Senate not until four days later. From this time until the arrival of President Washington, April 23—Vice-President John Adams arriving only three days before—the attention of Congress was taken up with preliminary matters such as providing a home for the Executive, framing rules for themselves, considering details of the inauguration, etc.

On April 23 Senators Oliver Ellsworth, William S. Johnson (both of Connecticut) and Richard Henry Lee, of Virginia, at the instance of Adams, were appointed a committee to confer with the House of Representatives on titles—and thus began one of the fiercest debates in the history of the first United States Senate. On its outcome hinged the question whether the new government was to be monarchical in its forms or strictly plebeian.

As a preliminary skirmish Lee, on April 23, produced a copy of the resolution for appointing the Title Committee and moved that it be transmitted to the House of Representatives. This was opposed by Maclay, who records that Lee knew "the giving of titles would hurt us. I showed the absurdity of his motion, plain enough, but it seems to me that by getting a division of the resolution, I could perhaps throw out the part about titles altogether. Mr. [Charles] Carroll, of Maryland, showed

that he was against titles." The motion notwithstanding, was carried.

But now Adams precipitated matters by asking how he should direct a letter to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and called on the Senators for enlightenment. There was a manifest disinclination to interfere, but the Vice-President persisted until the question was pointedly put as to whether the Speaker should be styled "Honorable." It was passed in the negative and the first victory against titles was scored.

It was only a few days after this, May 16, that a letter was received in the Senate addressed "His Excellency, the Vice-President." Adams said that he supposed that it was intended for him but was improperly directed. "He asked the opinion of the Senate, laughingly, and concluded it was against all rule. I [Maclay] said that until we had a rule obliging people to be regular we must submit to their irregularities, more especially of this kind. Mr. Morris said the majesty of the people would do as they pleased. All this I considered as sportive. But Adams put a serious question: Should the letter, so directed, be read? John Langdon [Senator from New Hampshire] and sundry others said yes, and read it was. It proved to be from Loudon, the printer, offering to print for the Senate."

That Adams was honest in his belief in titles, insignia of rank and outward exhibitions of authority, and that he took a leading part in the effort to establish them in the new government, is more than probable. In 1829 John Randolph, of Virginia, recorded: "I was in New York when John Adams took his seat as Vice-President. I recollect that I was a school boy at the time,

attending the lobby of Congress when I ought to have been at school. I remember the manner in which my brother was spurned by the coachman of the then Vice-President for coming too near the 'scutcheon of the vice-regal carriage.'" In a letter to [James] Madison, Jefferson wrote that the question of titles had become serious in the two Houses. "J. Adams espoused the cause of titles with great earnestness. His friend, R. H. Lee, although elected as a Republican enemy to an aristocratic Constitution, was a most zealous second. . . . Had the project succeeded, it would have subjected the President to a serious dilemma and given a deep wound to our infant Government."

Under date of June 12, 1789, Senator William Grayson, of Virginia, wrote to Patrick Henry: "Is it not still stranger that John Adams should be for titles and dignities and preëminences, and should despise the herd and the ill-bred? It is said he was the *primum nobile* in the Senate for titles for the President." "Even Roger Sherman" [Congressman from Connecticut], wrote John Armstrong to General Gates, April 7, 1789, "has set his head at work to devise some style of address more novel and dignified than 'Excellency.' Yet, in the midst of this admiration, there are skeptics who doubt its propriety and wits who amuse themselves at its expense. The first will grumble and the last will laugh, and the President should be prepared to meet the attacks of both with firmness and good nature."

That there existed a strong sentiment against titles can be surmised from a caricature that appeared in New York about the time of Washington's

inauguration. It was entitled "The Entry" and was "full of very disloyal and profane allusions." Washington was depicted riding on a donkey. Colonel David Humphreys [Washington's aide-de-camp] was represented as leading the animal and "chanting hosannas and birthday odes." In the background the devil is represented as saying:

The glorious time has come to pass  
When David shall conduct an ass."

It should not be forgotten, however, that Adams, Lee and other advocates of titles were powerfully supported in their position by precedents. It was shown that in almost every other detail Americans had adopted English and German—then the dominating races in the thirteen colonies—methods of procedure. The postal service was based on imported lines, our dollar was copied from the Bohemian "thaler," colonial jurisprudence had its main inspiration in British law. Churches and custom-houses were conducted much the same as in the old countries.

The very fact that opposition to any elaborate form of divine service being connected with Washington's inauguration was overruled shows how closely the founders of the "new" government followed Old World examples. It appears that the inauguration had been planned with a view to excluding the clergy in their official capacities and, in all probability, this programme would have been carried out had not the ministers in New York protested. Here again precedents from motherlands carried the day. When, at the eleventh hour the "sacrilege" was called to the attention of the Right Reverend Provost, Episcopal bishop of New York, he cautiously replied that

the Church of England "had always been used to look up to Government upon such occasions." "The question of holding services on the day of the inauguration," records Ebenezer Hazard, "had been agitated by the clergymen in town. . . . The bishop thought it prudent not to do anything till they knew what Government would direct. If the good bishop never prays without an order from Government," wrote Hazard, "it is not probable that the kingdom of heaven will suffer much from his violence."

In the light of these facts it is not strange that we find Adams, Lee and others turning their eyes to procedures of the Old World for guidance in the matter of titles. To be sure, the Constitution not only declared that no titles of nobility shall be granted by the United States but that employes of the Government, of whatever degree, shall not accept them from any foreign potentate. Yet there was a large question as to what kind of title might have been meant; whether a patent of nobility with landed estates to be handed down from generation to generation—which, undoubtedly, was the "evil" aimed at by the framers of the Constitution—or a mere title of courtesy as "Mister" or "Mr." or "Sir" used in ordinary correspondence. Congress had met to put the Constitution in operation and had the power to construe doubtful passages. Broader interpretations of the articles have been made than those proposed by the titleists.

Adams had spent much time in Europe and had been impressed with the effect of formalities, titles, wigs, gowns, etc., on the "common" people. Acting with his usual energy, Adams forced the fighting on titles from the start. He

arrived in New York on Monday, April 20, and by Thursday, April 23, he had the Title Committee appointed; and the discussion of titles occupied most of the time of the Senate from then until May 14, when it was finally disposed of. Pending the inaugural, April 30, the subject lay in abeyance. On the morning following, May 1, the Senate met at 11 o'clock. At the conclusion of "prayers" was the reading of the minutes and almost the first words were "His Most Gracious Speech"—referring to Washington's inaugural address. Adams frankly admitted that these words had been inserted at his instance by Samuel Otis, the secretary of the Senate.

Maclay records: "I looked all around the Senate. Every countenance seemed to wear a blank. The Secretary was going on. I must speak or nobody would. 'Mr. President, we have lately had a hard struggle for our liberty against kingly authority. The minds of men are still heated; everything related to that species of government is odious to the people. The words prefixed to the President's speech are the same that are usually placed before the speech of his Britannic Majesty. I know they will give offense. I consider them improper. I, therefore, move that they be struck out and that it stand simply address or speech as may be adjudged most suitable.'

"Mr. Adams rose in his chair and expressed the greatest surprise that anything should be objected to on account of its being taken from the practice of that Government under which we had lived so long and happily formerly; that he was for a dignified and respectable government and, as far as he knew the sentiments of the people,

they thought as he did; that, for his part, he was one of the first in the late contest [the Revolution] and, if he could have thought of this, he never would have drawn his sword.

"Painful as it was, I had to contend with the Chair. I admitted that the people of the colonies had enjoyed, formerly, great happiness under that species of government but the abuses of that Government under which they had smarted had taught them what they had to fear from that kind of government; that there had been a revolution in the sentiments of people respecting that government, equally great as that which had happened in the government itself; that even the modes of it were now abhorred; that the enemies of the Constitution had objected to it believing there would be a transition from it to kingly government and all the trappings and splendor of royalty; that if such a thing as this appeared on our minutes, they would not fail to resent it as the first step of the ladder in the ascent to royalty.

"The Vice-President rose a second time and declared that he had mentioned it to the Secretary; that he could not possibly conceive that any person could take offense at it. I had to get up again and declare that, although I knew of it being mentioned from the Chair, yet my opposition did not proceed from any motive of contempt; that, although it was a painful task, it was solely a sense of duty that raised me.

"The Vice-President stood during this time; said he had been long abroad and did not know how the temper of people might be now. Up now rose [George] Reed [Senator from Delaware] and declared for the paragraph. He saw no reason to object to it because

the British speeches were styled 'most gracious.' If we choose to object to words because they had been used in the same sense in Britain, we should soon be at loss to do business. I had to reply: 'It is time enough to submit to necessity when it exists. At present we are not at loss for words. The words, speech or address, without any addition will suit us well enough.' The first time I was up Mr. Lee followed me with a word or two by way of seconding me; but when the Vice-President, on being up last, declared that he was the person from whom the words were taken, Mr. Lee got up and informed the Chair that he did not know that circumstance, as he had been absent when it happened. The question was put and carried for erasing the words without a division."

After the adjournment of the Senate that day the Vice-President drew Maclay aside and explained that he was for an efficient government, that he had the greatest respect for the President; and gave his ideas on "checks to government and the balances of power." Maclay protested that he "would yield to no person in respect to General Washington," that he was not wanting in respect to Adams himself; that his wishes for an efficient government were as high as any man's and begged "him to believe that I did myself great violence when I opposed him in the chair and nothing but a sense of duty could force me to it."

Commenting on this day's debate Maclay records: "Strange, indeed, that in that very country [America] where the flame of freedom had been kindled, an attempt should be made to introduce these absurdities and humiliating distinctions which the hand of reason, aided

by our example was prostrating in the heart of Europe. I, however, will endeavor (as I have hitherto done) to use the resentment of the Representatives to defeat Mr. Adams and others on the subject of titles. The pompous and lordly distinctions which the Senate have manifested a disposition to establish between the two Houses have nettled the Representatives and this business of titles may be considered as a part of the same tune. While we are debating on titles I will, through the Speaker, Mr. Muhlenberg and other friends, get the idea suggested of answering the President's address without any title, in contempt of our deliberations, which still continue on that subject. This, once effected, will confound them [the Senators] completely and establish a precedent they will not dare to violate."

On Saturday, May 2, the day following the debate on "His Most Gracious Speech," the Senate met and several of the members congratulated Maclay on the stand he had taken. Langdon "shook hands very heartily with me," but some of the other New England Senators were "shy." Senator William Paterson, of New Jersey, "passed censure on the conduct of the Vice-President" and "hinted as if some of the Senate would have taken notice of the 'gracious' affair if I had not. I told him I was no courtier and had no occasion to trim, but said it was a most disagreeable thing to contend with the Chair and I had alone held that disagreeable post more than once."

On Friday, May 8, on motion of Ellsworth, the report of the Joint Committee on Titles was taken up by the Senate and the great battle was fairly under way. Two days before this Maclay noted that "the title selected from all the potentates of the earth for our President was to

have been taken from Poland, viz., 'Elective Majesty.' What a royal escape!"

Surprise, naturally, might be expressed that Lee, elected as a "Republican enemy to an aristocratic constitution," should have taken the lead in advocating titles. Light is thrown on the situation from the following entry in Maclay's journal under date of May 15, 1789: "Lee has a cultivated understanding, great practice in public business. . . . He has acted as a high priest through the whole of this idolatrous business. . . . Had it not been for Mr. Lee I am firmly convinced no other man would have ventured to follow our Vice-President. But Lee led, Ellsworth seconded him, the New England men followed and Ralph Izard [Senator from South Carolina] joined them but really *haud passibus aequis*, for he was only for the title of 'Excellency,' which had been sanctified by use.

Had it not been for our Vice-President and Lee I am convinced the Senate would have been as adverse to titles as the House of Representatives. The game that our Vice-President and Mr. Lee appear to have now in view is to separate the Senate as much as possible from the House of Representatives. Our Vice-President's doctrine is that all honors and titles should flow from the President and Senate only."

Whatever Lee's motives may have been, it is indisputable that he threw his great weight and splendid abilities in favor of titles. In the momentous debate on May 8 he declared that all the world, civilized and savage, called for titles; that there must be something in human nature that occasioned this general consent and, therefore, he conceived it was right. "Here he began," records Maclay, "to enumerate many,

many nations who gave titles—such as Venice, Genoa and others. The Greeks and Romans, it was said, had no titles, 'but' (making a profound bow to the Chair) 'you were pleased to set us right in this with respect to the Conscript Fathers the other day.' Here he repeated the Vice-President's speech of the 23d ultimo almost verbatim all over.

"Mr. Ellsworth rose. He had a paper in his hat which he looked constantly at. He repeated almost all that Mr. Lee had said, but got on the subject of kings—declared that the sentence in the primer of *fear God and honor the king* was of great importance; that kings were of divine appointment; that Saul, the head and shoulders taller than the rest of the people, was elected by God and anointed by his appointment.

"I sat after he had done for a considerable time to see if anybody would rise. At last I got up and first answered Lee as well as I could with nearly the same arguments, drawn from the Constitution, as I had used on the 23d ult. I mentioned that within the space of twenty years back, more light had been thrown on the subject of governments and on human affairs in general than for several generations before; that this light of knowledge had diminished the veneration for titles and that mankind now considered themselves as little bound to imitate the follies of civilized nations as the brutalities of savages; that the abuse of power and the fear of bloody masters had extorted titles as well as adoration, in some instances from the trembling crowd; that the impression now on the minds of the citizens of these states was that of horror for kingly authority.

"Izard got up. He dwelt almost entirely on the antiquity of kingly gov-

ernment. He could not, however, well get farther back than Philip of Macedonia. He seemed to have forgot both Homer and the Bible. He urged for something equivalent to nobility having been common among the Romans, for they had three names that seemed to answer to honorable or something like it, before and something behind. He did not say Esquire. Mr. Carroll rose and took my side of the question. He followed nearly the track I had been in and dwelt much on the information that was now abroad in the world. He spoke against kings.

"Mr. Lee and Mr. Izard were both up again. Ellsworth was up again. Langdon was up several times but spoke short each time. Paterson was up but there was no knowing which side he was of. Mr. Lee considered him as against him and answered him—but Paterson finally voted with Lee. The Vice-President repeatedly helped the speakers for titles. Ellsworth was enumerating how common the appellation of President was. The Vice-President put him in mind that there were presidents of fire companies and of a cricket club. Mr. Lee, at another time, was saying he believed some of the states authorized titles by their constitutions. The Vice-President, from the chair, told him that Connecticut did it. At sundry other times he interfered in a like manner. I had been frequently up to answer new points during the debate.

"I collected myself for a last effort. I read the clause in the Constitution against titles of nobility; showed that the spirit of it was against not only granting titles by Congress but against the permission to foreign potentates granting *any titles whatever*; that as to

kingly government, it was equally out of the question as a republican government was guaranteed to every State in the Union; that they were both equally forbidden fruit of the Constitution. I called the attention of the House to the consequences that were likely to follow; that gentleman seemed to court a rupture with the Lower House. The Representatives had adopted the report [rejecting titles] and were this day acting on it or according to the spirit of the report. We were proposing a title. Our conduct would mark us to the world as actuated by the spirit of dissension; and the characters of the [two] Houses would be as aristocratic and democratical."

Finally the matter came to a vote and the report of the Title Committee, conferring the title of "Elective Majesty" on Washington was rejected. Then began the fight, for, at least, some kind of a title for the President. Izard moved for the title of "Excellency," but he withdrew it, upon which Lee suggested "Highness" with some prefatory word such as "Elective Highness." Maclay records: "It was insisted that such a dignified title would

add greatly to the weight and authority of the Government, both at home and abroad. I declared myself of a totally different opinion; that at present it was impossible to add to the respect entertained for General Washington; that if you gave him the title of any foreign prince or potentate, a belief would follow that the manners of that prince and his modes of government would be adopted by the President. (Mr. Lee had, just before I got up, read over a list of the titles of all the princes and potentates of the earth, marking where the word 'highness' occurred. The Grand Turk had it, all the crown princes of Germany had it, sons and daughters of crown heads, etc.) That particularly 'Elective Highness,' which sounded nearly like 'Electoral Highness,' would have a most ungrateful sound to many thousands of industrious citizens who had fled from German oppression; that 'Highness' was part of the title of a prince or princess of the blood and was often given to dukes; that it was degrading our President to place him on a par with any prince of any blood in Europe, nor was there one of them that could enter the list of true glory with him."

*(Reprinted in part from Journal of the American Irish Historical Society. To be concluded in January MAGAZINE.)*

The National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, records with deep sorrow the loss by death on November 6, 1917, of a former National Officer, Miss Mary R. Wilcox, Recording Secretary General, 1909-1911.

A tribute to her memory will be published in the next volume of the Remembrance Book.

## TRAINING FOR NURSING, A PATRIOTIC OPPORTUNITY

By Elizabeth McCracken

Author of "The American Child," "The Women of America," Etc.

At the present time every American woman, young or old, is eagerly asking, "What is the best way in which I can serve my country?" The question is being answered in various ways. Women are engaged in countless patriotic services, from knitting mufflers and filling comfort bags, up to nursing.

In time of peace, we take the trained nurse for granted, do we not? When there is serious illness in our family, and it can be afforded, she comes. Do we become patients in a hospital, we find her there. If we are interested in district nursing, some part of our thought and time goes to helping to secure funds for the carrying on of her work. Beyond this, our thoughts do not turn frequently to the profession of nursing,—in time of peace. But in time of war, the situation changes. We realize the paramount importance of the nurse's profession, not only in relation to the wounded abroad, but to the sick at home. We see, very clearly, that upon the nurse, quite as much as upon the physician or surgeon, depend the issues of life and death. We see the nurse in a clearer light, and see her distinctly.

It is of great moment that we should see as unmistakably the processes by which the nurse has become a nurse. In other words, we must, as it were, "look up the meaning of the word." We find that it means, first of all, a woman of fine character, good education, a sound physique, who has had three years intensive training in a hospital,—with all that this implies. This is the way in which a nurse is made; it is,

moreover, the only way in which she can be made.

The Red Cross Society and the Committee on Nursing of the General Medical Board of the Council of National Defense, furnish very significant figures in regard to the supply of nurses in this country, and the need for nurses both here and abroad. There are 79,000 Registered Nurses in the United States. 10,000 of these will be needed for our first army abroad; 10,000 more will be required within a short time. 13,000 of these are already enrolled with the Red Cross; 1000 are enrolling each month.

What does this mean? It means that, unless the ranks are at once filled, we shall have a shortage of nurses—a very great shortage. This is a possibility which we must face only in order to prevent it. Several ways of guarding against it have been suggested and are being followed. One of these is an appeal to rich persons who are employing trained nurses for minor and small illnesses to release these nurses for more serious work; and to care for the slightly ill members of their families themselves, or make use for that purpose of an attendant, or "practical" nurse. The hospital training schools have been asked to allow their 1918 graduates to practice their profession at the end of their training, without waiting until the day of their graduation. Both these procedures will considerably increase the supply of available nurses for 1918.

But it will not keep the ranks un-

broken. There is but one way in which this can be done and that is for young women, with the proper qualifications, to apply for admission to a training school of such standing that its nurses upon graduation may become registered nurses; and begin *now*, or at the earliest possible moment, that three years training which will make of them trained nurses, ready to take the places of those now trained. This is the only way in which the nursing ranks can be kept intact.

The opportunity to train for a nurse is peculiarly that of the young, unmarried woman. She can leave home; and take the training, without sacrificing the interests of husband and children, as would be the case with a married woman of her age and qualifications. The opportunity is particularly available for those young, unmarried women who have had a good education. Some of the hospital training schools have agreed to consider college work in science, provided it be of sufficient quantity and of a sufficient high quality, as equal to one year of hospital training. This makes it possible for young women who are college graduates, with a record of work in science, to become nurses in two, instead of three years.

College girls and high school girls are accustomed to the procedure by which the numbers are kept practically the same in college and high school. This is by the entrance of a freshman class with the departure of each graduating class. Something of the same must happen, if the number of nurses is to be kept at its present figure.

Not only must it be kept thus, it must be greatly increased. The care of the wounded abroad, the care of their families at home, the care of the

sick in hospitals and in private houses, as before, the visiting nursing,—all this nursing service must be done. It cannot be done,—even inadequately,—unless more nurses are made. To give themselves for this making is the peculiar patriotic opportunity of the young, unmarried American woman.

It is, one can readily understand, not so exciting nor so dramatic an opportunity as others that are being given to other American women. But it is none the less patriotic. These young women, going now into the hospital training schools, are in the position of young men going to West Point or Annapolis; they are learning to fill the places of their seniors. But they have a very great advantage over other persons, training for other things;—they serve while they train. In the hospital they help to care for the sick, even while they are learning to do this alone. While they are learning to nurse they are permitted, under supervision, actually to nurse. They may well feel that their patriotic service is large,—they are doing,—and learning to do more abundantly. To every young woman with the qualifications, this patriotic opportunity is open. It would seem to be a fitting thing that, among the young women who avail themselves of this opportunity there should be many Daughters of the American Revolution. Theirs is a special inheritance of patriotic desire and achievement. Very fortunate are they in that which has come down to them from their forbears. Not more to them, yet, perhaps especially to them should this opportunity appeal. For they have a personal, particular inspiration to abide by the old motto, "No-lesse oblige."

## AMERICA'S PATRIOTIC POET

By Eva Elizabeth Luke

The American flag is being honored to-day, the wide world 'round, as never before in its history.

In Mount Olivet Cemetery, Frederick, Maryland, lie the ashes of the man whose name is inseparably linked with that flag—Francis Scott Key, author of "The Star Spangled Banner," the beautiful song that has become a national anthem, played and sung wherever the flag is raised.

Born in Frederick County, August 9, 1780, the body of Key was brought back to his native place for its long rest.

About the horizon are the blue mountains, near at hand beautiful flowers and trees, over the grave an imposing monument. The granite shaft is surmounted by a figure of the poet, who stands holding a manuscript in one hand, while the other points to the banner which waves from the flagstaff on the right of the monument.

The ancestors of Francis Scott Key were among the original settlers of Maryland, and all of his life was passed in that state and in the District of Columbia. His school days were spent at St. John's College, Annapolis. This old school, founded in 1784, was the one selected by General Washington for his wife's grandson, young Parke Custis, over whose education Washington spent many anxious hours. The school is still

flourishing. On its broad campus stands an American tulip tree, the exact age of which is unknown, but which an old chronicler of Annapolis thinks was probably growing there when the first settlers came in 1649. Under its branches a treaty with the Susquehannocks was signed in 1652, and from the same spot the drums beat the call to arms for the Revolution. It has been mended with cement and is carefully tended by the city.

After Francis Scott Key's graduation at St. John's, he established himself in the practice of Law at Frederick, Md.,



FORT MCHENRY, BALTIMORE, MD.

Showing statue of Colonel Armistead, Commandant during the engagement on September 18, 1814.

but he had done his wooing in Annapolis, and in 1802 he returned there for his bride, Miss Mary Tayloe Lloyd, the daughter of Colonel Edward Lloyd, one of the most prominent citizens of the State. They were married in the drawing-room of the Lloyd home, accounted one of the finest mansions of the day. It was built by Samuel Chase, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independ-

ence from Maryland, of brick imported from England.

The Lloyd mansion is still in an excellent state of preservation, and is used as an Old Ladies' Home, under the management of the Protestant Episcopal Church. For a small voluntary contribution, one may enter and enjoy its charm. The woodwork is hand-carved, the windows deep and small, the mantels carved to represent scenes from Shakespeare's plays. There is a wide hall with celebrated pillars and a wonderful staircase, on the landing of which stands a tall old clock. In the dining room there is mahogany, and handsome plate, in the room

house is now down, only a pile of debris marking the spot.

Francis Scott Key was a lawyer of ability, noted especially as a pleader. He practiced before the Supreme Court, and was retained as counsel in many celebrated cases. He was three times appointed United States District Attorney for the District of Columbia, was Recorder for the town of Georgetown, and was on several occasions sent on important missions for the Federal Government.

He was a student and reader, and being a poet, naturally a lover of the beautiful and æsthetic. He was domestic in tastes, devoted to his family, devoutly religious. At one time, it is said, he seriously contemplated entering the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal Church. He was a lay reader in that church for many years, a trustee of the General Theological Seminary and one of the founders of the Theological Seminary near Alexandria, Va.,



INTERIOR OF FORT MCHENRY

where Key and his bride exchanged their vows, a spinnet, beautiful old chairs and tables, tall candlesticks, and oil paintings.

After a short stay in Frederick, Md., Key removed to Georgetown, where he associated himself with his uncle, Philip Barton Key, in the practice of his profession. His home for many years was a house on M Street, not far from the Aqueduct Bridge; the latter is shortly to be replaced by a splendid new structure which will bear his name—the Key Bridge. The grounds extended to the Potomac, and in a small one-story room adjoining was his law office. An effort was made to keep the old house as a patriotic shrine, but it failed, and the

where Phillips Brooks was educated.

To-day people know little about his life and the good deeds with which it was filled, but one poem, written in a moment of patriotic fervor, has placed his name among the immortals, and so long as the Stars and Stripes shall wave, Americans will sing the "Star Spangled Banner" and honor the name of Francis Scott Key. On September 14 of this memorable year the song was played at sunrise as the flag was raised in the various cantonments, and saluted by thousands of young men, the flower of the land, soon to engage on foreign soil in a war "to make the world safe for democracy."

The story of the writing of the "Star Spangled Banner" is familiar. Sent on a mission to the British fleet, because of his ability as a pleader, to secure the release of Dr. William Beans, a prominent citizen of Upper Marlboro, Maryland, arrested after the battle of Bladensburg. Mr. Key and Colonel John Skinner, of Baltimore, though successful in their mission, were detained with Dr. Beans until after the bombardment of Fort M'Henry, September 13, 1814, and from the deck of their own vessels, the "Minden," witnessed that bombardment. Mr. Key's feelings during the long night, when the fate of the metropolis of his native State was unknown to him, are best described by the poem, which he wrote on the morning of the 14th, "in the dawn's early light," when he knew that "flag was still there."

Now it catches the gleam of the morning's first  
beam;  
In full glory reflected, now shines on the  
stream:  
'Tis the Star Spangled Banner, oh, long may it  
wave  
O'er the Land of the Free and the Home of  
the Brave!

On his arrival in Baltimore, Mr. Key showed the verses to his friend, Judge Nicholson, who was so impressed and enthusiastic about them that he insisted on instant publication. The first newspaper office visited, in search of a publisher, was found deserted, the force having all gone to the city's defense; at the second, a solitary "printer's devil" was on hand. This lad, Samuel Sands, by name, set up the type, and it was run off in the form of a handbill and several thousand copies distributed about the city. One of these bills was picked up by Ferdinand Durang,

a musician, who was so pleased with it that he set it to music, using the old song, "Ancreon In Heaven," and tradition says, mounting a box, sang it immediately. That night it was sung on the stage of the Holiday-Street Theatre, and took Baltimore by storm, and soon, though songs traveled by necessity very slowly in those days, it was being sung over the entire land.

Time heals the deepest wounds, and to-day the old enmity gone, we are fight-



GRAVE AND MONUMENT OF FRANCIS SCOTT KEY  
Mt. Olivet Cemetery, Frederick, Md.

ing by the side of Great Britain, our Mother Country, in a world war, and our "Star Spangled Banner" has been played on London's streets, and in her great cathedral. Its last lines might have been written in this year, 1917, so apropos are they of America's attitude in the gigantic struggle in which we are engaged.

Then conquer we must, for our cause it is just,  
And this be our motto: "In God Is Our Trust,"

And the Star Spangled Banner in triumph  
shall wave  
O'er the Land of the Free and the Home of  
the Brave.

Going to Baltimore on legal business in January, 1843, Mr. Key was taken ill and died there at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Charles Howard, on the 11th. The site of this house is now covered by the Mount Vernon Place Methodist Episcopal Church.

## THE FIRST PRAYER IN CONGRESS

The Print Division of the Library of Congress has among its treasures many engravings and mezzotints executed by artists, celebrated in their day, but now, alas, forgotten. These artists have depicted with great skill dramatic moments when American history was in the making. To-day when the spirit which animated the patriots of '76 is abroad again, these old engravings are a wonderful incentive to patriotism.

Through the courtesy of officials of the Print Division and the Congressional Library permission has been given to reproduce some of these old masterpieces, and among them is that depicting "The First Prayer in Congress."

According to historians there was considerable feeling manifested among the members of the first Congress at the idea of having it opened with prayer because they could not at first agree from which church and sect the clergyman was to be chosen. Some insisted he must be a Congregationalist, others were in favor of a Baptist, but after much heated argument, and to the trepidation of a number of members, it was finally decided to ask Mr. Jacob Duché (an Episcopalian), rector of Christ Church in Philadelphia, to officiate. Mr. Duché was the brother-in-law of Francis Hopkinson, one of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence.

On September 7, 1774, after the Congress had assembled in Carpenters' Hall, Mr. Duché read a Psalm and several petitions from the Book of Common Prayer, and then concluded with an impromptu invocation so patriotic in spirit and so reverent in tone that he was given a vote of thanks.

The MAGAZINE is indebted to Miss Edith A. Chapin for copying this prayer from "Thatcher's Military Journal" of December, 1777, which she owns.

The prayer was as follows: "O Lord, our Heavenly Father, high and rightly King of kings, and Lord of lords, who dost from Thy

throne behold all the dwellers on earth, and reignest with power supreme and uncontrolled over all the kingdoms, empires, and governments, look down in mercy, we beseech Thee, on these American states who have fled to Thee from the rod of the oppressor, and thrown themselves on Thy gracious protection, desiring henceforth to be dependent only on Thee; to Thee they have appealed for the righteousness of their cause; to Thee do they now look up for that countenance and support which Thou alone canst give; take them, therefore, Heavenly Father, under Thy nurturing care; give them wisdom in council and valor in the field; defeat the malicious designs of our cruel adversaries; convince them of the unrighteousness of their cause; and if they still persist in their sanguinary purpose, O let the voice of Thy unerring justice, sounding in their hearts, constrain them to drop the weapons of war from their unnerved hands in the day of battle!

"Be Thou present, O God of Wisdom, and direct the council of this honorable assembly; enable them to settle all things on the best and surest foundations; that the scene of blood may be speedily closed; that order, harmony, and Peace may be effectually restored, and Truth and justice, Religion and piety prevail and flourish among the people. Preserve the health of their bodies and the vigor of their minds; shower down on them and the millions they here represent such temporal blessings as Thou seest expedient for them in this world, and crown them with ever-lasting Glory in the world to come. All this we ask in the name and through the merits of Jesus Christ, Thy Son and our Saviour. AMEN."

The painting of this scene was made by T. H. Matteson, and engraved by Sadd, and published by John Neale in 1848.

Under the mezzotint are listed the names of the Congressmen in the order in which they appear. The names follow:

- |                               |                               |                               |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Cæsar Rodney, Del.         | 13. George Read, Del.         | 25. Samuel Rhodes, Pa.        |
| 2. Edward Rutledge, S. C.     | 14. Silas Dean, Conn.         | 26. Col. William Floyd, N. Y. |
| 3. T. Cushing, Mass.          | 15. Richard Smith, N. J.      | 27. Stephen Crane, N. J.      |
| 4. Ephilet Dyer, Conn.        | 16. Philip Livingston, N. Y.  | 28. Samuel Chase, Md.         |
| 5. Samuel Adams, Mass.        | 17. Thomas Lynch, S. C.       | 29. John Morton, Pa.          |
| 6. John Adams, Mass.          | 18. Stephen Hopkins, R. I.    | 30. Thomas Mifflin, Pa.       |
| 7. Patrick Henry, Va.         | 19. John Dehart, N. J.        | 31. Charles Thompson, Pa.     |
| 8. John Rutledge, S. C.       | 20. William Livingston, N. J. | 32. Richard Henry Lee, Va.    |
| 9. George Washington, Va.     | 21. Thomas McKean, Del.       | 33. John Jay, N. Y.           |
| 10. Peyton Randolph, Va.      | 22. Roger Sherman, Conn.      | 34. Isaac Low, N. Y.          |
| 11. Col. N. Folsom, N. H.     | 23. William Paca, Md.         | 35. Benjamin Harrison, Va.    |
| 12. Robert Treat Paine, Mass. | 24. Rev. Mr. Duché, Pa.       | 36. Samuel Ward, R. I.        |



Courtesy Print Division, Congressional Library.

THE FIRST PRAYER IN CONGRESS  
September 7, 1774, in Carpenter's Hall.

## STATE CONFERENCES

### Michigan

At the invitation of the home Chapter of our State Treasurer, Mrs. L. E. Holland, Saginaw Chapter, Mrs. I. A. Thayer, Regent, the seventeenth annual State Conference of the Daughters of the American Revolution of Michigan convened in Saginaw, October 9-11, 1917. Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, President General, was the guest of honor and gave the principal address of the Conference. Many times during the meetings the President General spoke stirringly on the Liberty Loan, conservation of food and other war-time activities. A brilliant reception was given by Saginaw Chapter in honor of the President General and State Officers the first evening.

Reports from State Officers, Chapter Regents and State Chairmen showed among many activities that Michigan's 47 Chapters were supporting 40 Clubs of Children and Sons of the Republic, 5 Clubs of Women of the Republic; had given 22 large flags to schools and other public places and 226 small flags to aliens; had placed in railroad stations, settlements, etc., 523 framed Flag Codes; had marked 5 historic spots, 2 Real Daughters' graves, 8 Revolutionary Soldiers' graves, and located 11 others; had done brilliant work in research along historical lines; had industriously served the cause of Americanization; given \$1290.74 for Memorial Continental Hall final payment; had supported four Southern Mountain Scholarships.

For war work alone, \$11,744.75 had been spent and \$27,194.75 had been taken in first Liberty Loan. Five vessels are being outfitted with knitted garments for the war, one by the State organization and five by Chapters; 431 garments had also been given the Battleship Michigan by one Chapter. Thirty-four French orphans had been adopted.

The second State-wide prize essay contest resulted in strengthening the belief that this is a practical method of encouraging among the children healthful competition in the study of local and State history. During the year, the State organization incorporated in order to hold trust funds. All of the records of the achievements of each Chapter from organization have been collected and bound. The card catalogue of membership in Michigan is nearing completion.

Among the important measures adopted were: (1) Building in a Book-Case, and repainting Michigan Room; (2) Continuation of

Dollar-a-Member-Budget to be divided, State Printing \$.15, Southern Mt. Schools \$.10, Berea Fireside Industries \$.10, D. A. R. University—Loan Fund (for needy students in State University) \$.05, Philippine Scholarship \$.05, Valley Forge Memorial \$.05, Starr Commonwealth \$.10, Indian Schools \$.05, Michigan Troops \$.15, Emergency War Fund \$.20; (3) Continuation of State Questionnaires; (4) Amending of By-Laws to admit of office of State Librarian; (5) Creation of Camp Hospitality Committee to assist in U. S. Service Camps in Michigan; (6) Endorsement Hoover Food Campaign in Michigan.

The most sensational feature of the Conference was the spontaneous giving of \$1130 from the floor toward the restoration of the French devastated village of Tilloloy, the giving followed an illustrated lecture on the subject and the singing of the Marseillaise.

Michigan pledges to make the sum \$1600 for two houses, furnished, farm implements included.

The State Regent and State Vice Regent were elected to succeed themselves, subject to the confirmation of the twenty-seventh Continental Congress.

A touch of war-time solemnity was added to the memorial services in honor of Michigan Daughters deceased during the year by reference to the death the day before of Michigan's brave young aviator, a Saginaw boy, Don Magee, who with his airplane was lost in Lake St. Clair.

The unfailing thoughtfulness of the Daughters and citizens of Saginaw for the comfort of their guests, and the success of the meetings will long be remembered by the members of the Conference.

CLARA HADLEY WAIT,  
*State Regent.*

### Missouri

Missouri's eighteenth annual State Conference which was held in Marshall early in October, 1917, with the State Regent, Mrs. Wm. R. Painter, presiding, will pass down in history as a War Relief Conference. The keynote was patriotic service. Chapters reported great activity in Red Cross and Navy League work. The Kansas City Chapter reported the gift of a \$1000 ambulance to the Third Regiment of Missouri National Guard, and over 350 knitted garments for sailors.

A call for pledges for funds to place a

Missouri D. A. R. ambulance costing \$2000 in the field met with enthusiastic response and over half was pledged at once. The Camp-Mother Movement was endorsed, the Missouri D. A. R. agreeing to raise a third of the \$3000 necessary to place a Missouri Mother at Camp Funston. Over \$300 was given or pledged by the Daughters present.

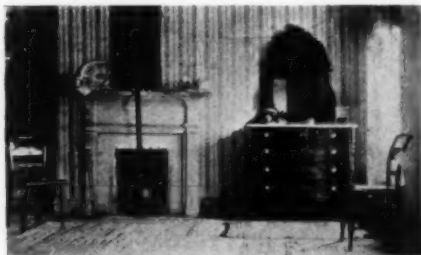
This might well be called a Gift Conference, too, as several valuable additions were made to



ARROW ROCK TAVERN  
Built in 1830 at Arrow Rock Tavern

the organization's collection. The State Regent presented a loose-leaf book containing the name of each Chapter in the State with a history of the name and reasons for using it. St. Louis Chapter presented a large map of Missouri with stars locating the D. A. R. Chapters. Two stars were added at this Conference.

The State Historian, Mrs. Robert S. Withers, gave a book containing a printed copy of her lecture, "Pioneering in Missouri," and prints



D. A. R. BED-ROOM, ARROW ROCK TAVERN

of the 175 slides which illustrate it. The lecture has been in circulation throughout the State a year, and has done much to arouse patriotic and historic interest. The Conference voted to place the lecture and slides with the Missouri State Historical Society at Columbia for safe-keeping and further circulation.

The presence of Mrs. George T. Guernsey, President General, for two days was a delight to the Missouri Daughters. They were proud



REST-ROOM, ARROW ROCK TAVERN

of their western leader, and of her practical efficiency. Her formal address was an inspiration to greater patriotic service.

Addresses by Lieutenant Governor Crossley, and State Superintendent of Schools Uel Lampkin, emphasized the keynote of loyal service, and it was at the close of the former that a telegram expressing loyalty was sent to President Wilson.



D. A. R. BED-ROOM, ARROW ROCK TAVERN

To the true historian, the most delightful event of the whole Conference was the twenty-mile motor trip to Arrow Rock Tavern. This ancient hostelry is the best preserved of the Santa Fe Trail inns, and is serving travelers to-day just as hospitably as it did in the 30's.

It is a gray brick vine-covered building with an L. Two chimneys serve the numerous fireplaces. The ancient bell which dominates the roof is rung by a rope which extends through the ceilings to the roof. The main rest-room is filled with many treasures of the early days, and the walls are covered with Bingham pictures and engravings. Three quaint stairways lead to the second floor, where one finds a maze of bed-rooms, most of which are furnished in the style of 1830. The most pretentious room is the one furnished by the Missouri D. A. R. In this a handsome four-post canopy bed holds the place of honor.

In the wide, low-ceilinged dining-room, old-time darkies dispensed ginger-bread and cider from tables laden with autumn fruits and leaves.

One large evening reception cared for the social side of the Conference. This was a beautiful affair given in honor of the President General and State Officers.

A charming moment came when Mrs. E. A. Norris, a veteran in D. A. R. work and a candidate for State Regent, arose and asked

that her friends and supporters cast their votes for the other candidate, Mrs. John Trigg Moss, in order that, in this critical time, there should be no division in the ranks of the D. A. R., but that they might be one in the great work ahead.

An invitation to hold the next State Conference in Jefferson City, in the magnificent new Capitol, was accepted with joyous acclamation.

MRS. R. S. WITHERS,  
*Retiring State Historian.*

### "THE REG'LAR ARMY MAN"

By Joseph C. Lincoln

(From Cape Cod Ballads, Copyright D. Appleton & Company)

He ain't no gold-lace "Belvidere,"

Ter sparkle in the sun;

He don't parade with gay cockade,

And posies in his gun;

He ain't no "pretty soldier boy,"

So lovely, spick and span,—

He wears a crust of tan and dust,

The Reg'lar Army man;

The marchin', parchin',

Pipe-clay starchin',

Reg'lar Army man.

He ain't at home in Sunday-school

Nor yet at social tea,

And on the day he gits his pay

He's apt to spend it free;

He ain't no temp'rance advocate,

He likes ter fill the "can,"

He's kind er rough, and maybe, tough,

The Reg'lar Army man;

The r'arin', tearin',

Sometimes swearin',

Reg'lar Army man.

No State'll call him "noble son,"

He ain't no ladies' pet,

But let a row start anyhow,

They'll send for him, you bet!

He "don't cut any ice" at all

In Fash'n's social plan,—

He gits the job ter face a mob,

The Reg'lar Army man;

The millin', drillin',

Made fer killin',

Reg'lar Army man.

They ain't no tears shed over him

When he goes off ter war,

He gits no speech nor prayerful "preach"

From mayor or governor;

He packs his little knapsack up

And trots off in the van,—

The Reg'lar Army man;

The rattlin', battlin',

Colt or Gatlin',

Reg'lar Army man.

He makes no fuss about the job

He don't talk big or brave—

He knows he's in ter fight and win,

Or help fill up a grave;

He ain't no "Mama's darlin'," but

He does the best he can,

And he's the chap that wins the scrap,

The Reg'lar Army man;

The dandy, handy,

Cool and sandy,

Reg'lar Army man.

## GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT

Mrs. Margaret Roberts Hodges, Genealogical Editor, Annapolis, Maryland

1. By order of the Continental Congress, all queries received from now to January 1, 1918, will be returned to sender. This action was rendered necessary owing to the accumulation of unprinted data on hand.

2. Answers or partial answers are earnestly desired, and full credit will be given. The Genealogical Editor is not responsible for any statements, except given over her signature. In answering queries please give the date of the magazine and the number of the query; also state under Liber and Folio where the answer was procured.

3. All letters to be forwarded to contributors must be unsealed and sent in blank, stamped envelope, accompanied with the number of the query and its signature. The Genealogical Editor reserves the right to print anything contained in the communication and will then forward the letter to the one sending the query.

### QUERIES

6016. BREWER. William Brewer, born in North Carolina, married Millie West, and had son William, born in 1803. In 1807 the family moved to Kentucky, where the son married Delilah Hough (born in Va. 1807) daughter of Samuel Hough and wife Peggy (Haight?). They eventually settled in Hopkinsville, Christian Co., Ky. Ancestry wanted of any of these people, particularly of William Brewer. Also Revolutionary service, if any.

SPARKS-COX. (2). In 1798 David Sparks, born 1770, married Araminta Cox (b Dec. 18, 1774); both of Kentucky. David Sparks was the son of Joseph Sparks and wife Mary: Araminta Cox the dau. of Edward Cox and wife Susie. Further genealogical data and any Revolutionary record desired.

GRUBBS. (3) John Grubbs (b Apr. 26, 1751; d Nov. 6, 1819) married Dec. 21, 1769, Sarah Hopkins (b May 7, 1754; d June 30, 1832). They were natives of Virginia, and their children were Susanna, Anderson, Mary, Frances, Thomas, Moody, and probably Elizabeth. There is a traditional relational relationship between this family and that of William Grubbs and wife Susanna Hearne, who went from Va. to Ky. in 1775 with nine daughters and one son, Higgason Grubbs. Would like to know the relationship between these two families, and the ancestry of John and Sarah (Hopkins) Grubbs and of William and Susanna (Hearne) Grubbs.

BOONE. (4) Information desired of the children or descendants of Joseph Boone (born Apr. 5, 1704; died Jan. 30, 1776) and wife Catherine. (He was the son of George and

Mary Boone who settled in Berks Co. Pa.); of Sarah Boone (dau. of George and Mary), who married Jacob Stuber or Stover in 1715; of Jonathan and Israel Boone, sons of Squire and Sarah Boone and brothers of the pioneer Daniel Boone.

BOONE-GRUBBS. (5) Squire Boone, probably a son of George Boone, brother of Daniel, married 1808, in Shelby Co., Ky., Mourning Grubbs. What is known of their descendants; was Mourning a daughter of Higgason Grubbs and wife Lucy Harris?—J. R. S.

6017. LEONARD. Silas Leonard and his sons Jonathan, Silas Jr., and Lewis came from Stockbridge, Mass., so says the History of Monroe Co. and Phelps and Gorham purchase of Western N. Y. to Parma, N. Y. in 1796-7. After he was killed his eldest son Jonathan went to Canaan, Conn., to bring his mother Mary Fulton Leonard and sisters Lucy and Thankful to live with him.

Silas Sr. told his children they originally came from Leeds, England, to Rhode Island and through Conn. to Mass. and New York to Parma.

We have the Revolutionary services and the children and death, but we want to find when they were married and where, and if possible, to find the place and date of birth and parents' names of both Silas Leonard and his wife, Mary Fulton.

From the names of the children it would seem that they must have been descended from the John and Abiel Leonard families of Springfield, Mass., and from Mrs. Kisters charts it seems probable that they came from Stephen, son of James and wife Lydia Gulliver.

I invite correspondence with any of the Fulton or Leonard families.

We do know it is not the Silas, Pensioner of Kent, not the Silas of Sto Lee, Mass., nor of Sharon, Vt.—S. W. M.

6018. PATMAN-WATSON. William Patman who was living in Henrico County, Va., in 1771, is thought to have married a Miss Watson and had William, who m Susannah Bigger; Susannah, who married John Sutton Farrer, Watson, who is thought to have married a Miss Fleming, descendant of Pocahontas. Both sons served in the Rev. War.

Wanted, William Patman's wife's maiden name and a record proving that he was a Patriot during the Rev., with all genealogical data.—A. L. P.

6019. ROSS-MORGAN. James B. Ross of Somerset Co., N. J. (b Feb. 28, 1782; d Nov. 19, 1820), m April 13, 1803, Rachel Morgan (b Sept. 1, 1783; d May 7, 1845, at or near Dayton, Ohio). Information desired of the parents of both James B. and Rachel, with all gen. data and Rev. service, if any.

6020. BAKER. Was Martin Baker Sr., of Hanover Co., Va., the father of Mary Baker, who married John Walton, about 1757, and moved to Louisa Co., later? Did this man serve in the Rev. War? Want further information regarding the parents of Mary Baker.—W. H. B.

ANDERSON. (2) Charles Anderson was the father of Susan Anderson, who married John Walton, in Amelia Co., Va., in 1787. Was this man a Rev. soldier? Want further data as to family and ancestry.—W. H. B.

WALTON. (3) Who was the John Walton recorded in Saffell's work, as a Virginia soldier in 1778?—W. H. B.

McSPADDIN-MILLIN. (4) Rebella McSpaddin married James Millin, in South Carolina about 1793. Who were the parents of each one, and was there any Revolutionary service? Family information is desired.—W. H. B.

YANCEY. (5) Richard Yancey, of Mecklenburg Co., Va., married Polly Walton, of Louisa Co., in 1797. Want data regarding the children, and record of any war service of the father of Richard Yancey.—W. H. B.

HESTER. (6) Agnes Hester married Simeon Walton, between 1760 and 1770 and they lived in Amelia Co., Va. Want to learn who were her parents, war records, family data, etc. Was she related to the Hesters of Mecklenburg Co.? Barbara was a family name.—W. H. B.

SIMS. (7) Want information concerning the old Sims (or Simms) family of Hanover County and vicinity in Virginia. Edward, George and James Sims were living there early in the eighteenth century. A George

Sims is recorded in the Louisa County Claims in 1780 for military service in 1755. Was he the George Sims of Hanover County or was he a son? Sims' family information desired.—W. H. B.

6021. TRACY-ROYCE. Jedediah Tracy, born Jan. 2, 1777, Richmond, Berkshire Co., Mass. Married Polly Royce, in 1804, of Lanesborough, Mass. Want names of parents of both and gen. data and Rev. service.—H. S. A.

6022. YOUNG. Sallie Dent Young, m Thomas James; their son Theodore A. James was born in Philadelphia in 1820. What were the names of Sallie Dent Young's parents, and was her father in the Rev. forces?—M. R. R.

6023. PERKINS-SPILLMAN. Reuben Perkins and Nancy Spillman were married in the stockade at Danville, Kentucky, while seeking refuge there from the Indians. They lived in Casey County, Kentucky, and their eldest son Elisha was born in 1794. Reuben Perkins died in 1830 in Lincoln County, Kentucky, and is buried in Double Springs Churchyard near Waynesburg, Kentucky. He was reputed to have come from North Carolina to Kentucky. I desire the names and residences of the parents of both Reuben and Nancy; Governmental or Revolutionary service if any, and dates of birth and marriage, and any other information obtainable.

SULLINS-TURNER. (2) Carson Sullins born April 3, 1809, at Mills Springs, Kentucky, married Elizabeth Turner. Carson Sullins is supposed to be of French Huguenot descent, his wife English. Information of any kind concerning them is desired.

TAUGHENBAUGH-MATTHEWS. (3) A very old Bible in my possession contains the family history of the Taughenbaugh family of Adams County, Pennsylvania, as follows: "John Taughenbaugh was born March 20, 1770, Ann (Doran) Taughenbaugh b Nov. 29, 1777. Their children: Matthias, born Feb'y 3, 1802, Margaret, born Oct'br 5, 1806, Mary Ann, born May 15, 1813, Rachel, born April 21, 1818. John Taughenbaugh departed this life March 4, 1842; Ann Taughenbaugh departed this life Sept'r 30, 1842. Margaret married Alfred Matthews in 1828. Alfred Matthews' mother was named Henderson." Additional information is desired.—Mrs. G. F.

6024. TRIPP. (1) James Tripp was born in the State of Rhode Island about the year 1763 and was married to Margaret Green of the same State, who was born in 1767. Their youthful home was in Washington Co., New York. James Tripp was a Quaker and was buried in the Quaker burying ground in the town of Galen. His father's name was William, who married a woman

named Philadelphia ——. Did William Tripp have other children? Ancestry of William Tripp with all gen. data and Rev. record if any, is desired.

GOFF-MEAD. (2) (3) Alvin Goff was born March 18, 1778 and married Phebe Mead, who was born August 12, 1770, and died April 17, 1842. Both probably were born in Massachusetts. They had thirteen children, namely the following: Lydia Goff, b Dec. 7, 1803, Mary b Oct. 21, 1805, Jeremiah b Apr. 24, 1808, Phebe b May 20, 1810, Mehitable b July 11, 1812 and was married to Mr. ——. Sprague and moved down east, Caroline Goff, b. Oct. 1st, 1816, Julian b June 19, 1817, Elizabeth and Henry, twins, b March 28, 1821, Adaline b Jan. 30, 1823, Amanda M. b July 15, 1825 and Alvin M. b March 10, 1827. Ancestry of Alvin Goff and Phebe Mead's ancestry and all gen. data of the following children: Mary, Jeremiah, Mehitable, Caroline and Amanda is desired.—L. L. T.

6025. BOHANNON-GARNETT-CREWS. (1) Larkin Blackburn Bohannon of Woodford Co., Ky., married Eliz. Garnett. Their daughter America Bohannon b 1807 married Robert Crews a son of Elijah Crews. Is there Rev. service in either of these lines?

THROCKMORTON-TERRILL. (2) Henry Throckmorton married Mary B. Terrill in Halifax Co., Va. Was this a son of Richard Throckmorton who served in Rev., and was pensioned while a resident of Halifax Co.?—A. M. F.

6026. CARLTON. (1) Will the lady who wrote to E. M. B. some time ago in answer to a query with reference to the Carlton family of Va. from Wyoming please write again, as the letter was lost on the street? (2) Can any one tell me anything of the Bradner family of Va.? My great-grandfather was a Dr., and very prominent in his day, but the family seems to be almost extinct. Will appreciate any information. Sign.—J. T. B.

6027. CAMPBELL. (1) Would like for some one to give the names of the children of Thomas Campbell and state who they married. One son, Alexander, founded the religious sect called Christians.—F. C. R.

FINNIE. (2) There was a family of Finnie supposed to be of Welsh extraction that settled in Woodford Co., Ky., somewhere about the year 1800, perhaps earlier. There was a daughter named Judith who married Thomas James, Isabella married a Williams, and then there was a son John. The census of Woodford Co., Ky., in 1810 gives the names of John Finnie and James Finnie as Revolutionary soldiers. John Finnie's wife was named Elizabeth. Would like any information concerning these Finnies.—F. C. R.

6028. HINDMAN. (1) Daniel Gregory Hindman was born in Lincoln County, Tenn., April 25, 1830. His father was John Hartwell Hindman. Ancestry and Revolutionary service desired. (See P. S.)

ALEXANDER. (2) Augustus Alexander was born Aug. 20, 1772, died Sept. 20, 1849, lived near Charlotte, N. C., in Mecklenburg County. His father was Ezra Alexander. Full information desired with regard to Ezra's wife and her parentage.

CULP. (3) Augustus Alexander, mentioned above, married Dorcas Culp, born Dec. 11, 1779, died Sept. 20, 1836. She was from South Carolina. Who were her parents? Was her father a Revolutionary soldier?

STOCKINGER. (4) John Caleb Stockinger was born in Lincoln County, N. C., April 7, 1786. Who were his parents? Is there Revolutionary service in this line?

TAYLOR. (5) Thomas Taylor, son of Samuel and Rebecca (Field) Taylor, was born Aug. 21, 1761. He married Charlotte Chapman, born Dec. 27, 1763, daughter of John and Huldah Chapman. Thomas and Charlotte Taylor lived near Bordentown, New Jersey. Is there Revolutionary service in this line?

6029. LITTLER. (1) My great-grandmother, Rebecca Littler, was born on Independence Day, July 4th, 1776, at Winchester, Frederick County, Virginia. About the year 1799, she married Samuel Metcalfe, and this union was blessed with eleven children, eight sons and three daughters. The first child was a son, Samuel, and the second, a daughter, Ruth, my grandmother, who was born on May 17th, 1802. The other two daughters were Mary and Lydia, and one of the sons was named Joseph, but I cannot give the names of the other sons. Samuel Metcalfe and his wife Rebecca left Virginia for Kentucky in November, 1802. I would like to know who were the parents of Rebecca Littler, and if any of her people were in the Revolution.

METCALFE. (2) I would like very much to know something about the parents of Samuel Metcalfe, who married my great-grandmother, Rebecca Littler, in the year (about) 1799, at Winchester, Frederick County, Va. Their first child, a son, Samuel, was born in 1800, and their second, a daughter, Ruth, my grandmother, was born in 1802, and Samuel Metcalfe and his wife Rebecca, moved from Virginia in Nov., 1802, with their two children, to Kentucky and there they had nine more children. I would like to know who were the parents and grandparents of Samuel Metcalfe, and if there was Revolutionary Service in his family. Any information along this line will be greatly appreciated.—M. C. M.

6030. CAMPBELL. James Campbell of St. Thomas Township, Cumberland County, now Franklin County, Pennsylvania, entered the Rev. service as an Ensign May 28th, 1779. He served till June 3d, 1783, in the First Pa. Regiment. Family tradition says James Campbell was a Captain of Horse of the House of Argyle in the Scottish Rising of 1745. He married a widow, Mrs. McAllister (nee Phanuel Reynolds). Their son, James, Jr., was the father of General Charles T. Campbell of St. Thomas, Pa., who served in the Mexican and Civil Wars. Information desired: (a) Dates and localities of birth and death of James Campbell, Senior. (b) Information and proof that James Campbell, Jr., served in the War of 1812. (c) Any genealogical information of interest.—L. M. C.

6031. CLARK-BOSWELL-McCLOUD. (1) Will some one having access to Clark Genealogies please give me data desired? The Clark family, whose line I am after, were prominent people and we are told furnished several prominent Rev. soldiers. One or more serving with Francis Marion. A sister, Elizabeth Clark, married Colonel (John?) Boswell of the British Army. They had one child, Elizabeth Clark Boswell, born Nov. 17, 1775. She married William McCloud and they went to Ohio to live. Served as County Judge and filled other positions of trust. Elizabeth McCloud was requested by a committee appointed for the purpose to name the county seat of Hardin County and she named it Kenton, after Simon Kenton, the friend and companion of her husband. I want the names of her grandparents, uncles and aunts, with dates so far as possible of births, marriages and deaths.

CLARK, ABRAHAM. (2) Signer. Will some one please give me the names of children and grandchildren of Abraham Clark.—C. L. M.

### NOTES

Extract of letter addressed to Mrs. Draper, dated July 11, 1917:

"I want to thank you for arranging my numerous genealogical questions so that all of the queries about my Goodknight (which you incorrectly spelled *Goodnights*) and Elam branches were consolidated into two queries. I had forgotten that we are allowed two only. I hope to find the queries for my Prewitt family in later issues. Mrs. Minor asks the members to state what departments of the Magazine are of most value and interest. To me the Magazine is valuable from cover to cover and worth much more than the subscription price. For the revival of interest in the history of our country which

makes for a greater patriotism it is truly invaluable, and for this I appreciate it highly, but the one department which I consider more valuable than any other is the Genealogical Department. I hope it may never be discontinued, but may be given in the future even more space than in the past."—(Signed *Lillian P. Goodknight*, care Lewers & Cooke, Ltd., Honolulu, T. H.)

### ANSWERS

4612. MAULDIN. Morton Mauldin and

4663. TOWNSEND. Priscilla Townsend. I have searched for months for these Ancestors. My mother was Emma Townsend, daughter of Winfred G. Townsend, born in Logan County, Ky., but later moved to Cassville, Mo., where my mother was born. Can you tell me anything of John and his son Thomas Townsend and what relation is Priscilla to them?—(*Miss Fleda Wynne*, 8780 25th Street, Paris, Texas.)

4898. WASHBURN. Isaiah Washburn, born 1754, at Middleboro, Mass., married Priscilla Wood, daughter of Abiel Wood and Priscilla (Flint) Wood. Date of marriage July 30th, 1775.—*Sarah E. Wilbar*, 568 Pleasant Street, Bridgewater, Mass.

4979. STULL. I should like very much to be placed in communication with M. T. No. 4979. I am quite sure she and I can be of mutual benefit in regard to the John and Daniel Stull (of Maryland) lines.—*Nellie M. Pell*, 139 W. Maryland Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

5023. GOODSPEED. I am a D. A. R. through Stephen Goodspeed. From Goodspeed Genealogy, page 2. I copy these notes. If party will write to the author, Mr. W. A. Goodspeed, West Chester, Pa., it will be forwarded and he might know more since writing this. "It has not been learned with absolute certainty what other children except Stephen were born to Stephen and Bethiah (Wooding) Goodspeed after they left Rochester. They seem first to have moved to Cumberland then in Mass., but now in R. I., and there their son Stephen was born. They probably moved to Scituate, R. I., about 1752-3. Several of their other children were born where they lived between 1737 and 1753, but that location has not been learned. At that time what is now the town of Cumberland, R. I., was a part of Attlefora town, Mass., and at Attlefora the birth of Stephen is duly recorded ('76), but those of the other children are not, neither does the old church record these or at South Attlefora reveal their names and birth. The records of the "Old Blue Church" in Cumberland town are missing.

Their births and baptisms may have been recorded there. Some old record may yet disclose this missing link. In as much as no others of the name so far as known lived at Scituate, R. I. afterwards; as several of the name appeared there after 1753, grew up there, married there, owned land at Scituate or Foster, near by, together with numerous other corroborative circumstances, such as tradition of descendants, it is confidently believed that to Stephen and Bethiah the following children and perhaps others were born: 5a, Elizabeth (74) born October 10th, 1731; 5b, Sarah (75) born May 14th, 1734; 5c, Stephen (76) born July 25th, 1738; 5d, Nathaniel (77) born about 1741; 5e, John (78) born 1743 (no information); 5f, Thankful (79) born about 1746; 5g, Hosea (80) born about 1750; 5h, Gideon (81) born about 1755; 5i, Isaac (82) born about 1758. But there is considerable doubt about the children of Stephen and Bethiah, except the first four. Mercy is a common Goodspeed name, but I find none marrying Austin recorded.—*Mrs. Margaret Allen Cain*, 306 S. Elm Street, Jefferson, Ia.

5044. BOWEN-CARY. My great-great-grandfather was John Barden and Lydia Barrows his wife. Their marriage is recorded in Dartmouth and also in Freetown, 28th December, 1752 (Lydia was of Middleboro). Taunton records book of Deeds 60 page 7, January 28th, 1777, John Borden wife Lydia of Freetown (etc.) to Samuel Jay. Benny house and land and I bought of my father (——) Borden (the first name is given but the one who sent me copy could not tell what it was) and I would like very much to get the father of the above John Borden, who lived and died in Freetown.

My notes say, Stephen Barden m Penelope Reed Feb. 3, 1726, daughter of William Reed, Jr., children. (1) Stephen born 14th June, 1726; (2) Hannah 28th December, 1728; (3) Merabah born February 7th, 1733-4; (4) George 2d May, 1735; (5) Susannah born 19th May, 1737.

You will see I have but five children and you say there were six, now if you give me my lost John I will be glad. He may be that sixth child of whom I have no record.

Joseph Barden (Freetown) married Susanna Reed, children: Elijah born 29th May, 1731; Martha 1st December 1739, Peace 18th September, 1741; Phebe 26th of April, 1744. My John could be in this family, but I think him of the other. (These two families must have been brothers and sisters.—*M. C. Barden*, W. Pawlet, Vt.

5082. RAYMOND. I should like to say that

if the person wishing the William Raymond data will write to me immediately, I will be glad to give her all the data I have, which is borrowed for a limited time, but, it is so complete that I feel sure it would be a great help to a Raymond descendant.—(*Miss Fleda Wynne*, 87 S. 25th St., Paris, Texas.

5073. CRAWFORD. Mathias Jones, my maternal great grandfather, married Sarah Thorman, November 15th, 1810, in Adams County, Ohio. He was a soldier in the War of 1812. Sarah Thorman's mother was a Crawford, and Col. William Crawford was a relative. Information requested: Did Col. William Crawford's daughter Sarah marry a Thorman?—*Mrs. John J. Middagh*, 806 Jefferson Ave., Laurenceville, Ill.

5106. COMFORT. Richard Comfort was born at Fishkill on Hudson, August 15th, 1745, and died at Southport, N. Y., March 6th, 1824. His wife was Charity Perkins. He had a son John, who married Phebe Gildersleeve and they had a daughter Hannah, who married James Cargill 4th, and they had a daughter Hester Ann, who was my mother; she married G. H. Blakeslee. You are right about his military service.—*Emma Blakeslee Kellogg*, 1844 D. St., Lincoln, Neb.

5127. I am a great-granddaughter of the Benjamin Fuller, born in Athol, Mass., who moved to Vermont, and I trace back to Jacob Fuller, whose services are recorded in Vol. six, page 164, Mass. Soldiers and Sailors in Revolutionary War; but do not find Seth Fuller. Suggest that you write to Chas. H. Fuller, Montpelier, Vt., who has written all about the Fullers in a book, entitled "Our Fullers of John of Lynn."—*Ida Fuller Lumpkin*, Meridan, Texas.

5129. HAWES. Your query in the D. A. R. MAGAZINE of May, 1917, in regard to the Hawes family interested me greatly, for one of my bars (D. A. R.) bears the name of Ichabod Hawes and he was born in Wrentham, Mass. I think if you will write to M. F. Hawes, 257 School Street, Winter Hill, Mass., you will get the information you wish, or Mr. Gilbert Ray Hawes, a lawyer of New York City, whose address in 1909 was Equitable Building, 120 Broadway. In the journal of American History, 3d volume, 2d number, 1909, you will find a sketch of Joseph Hawes of Wrentham, who wrote a Declaration of Independence. If he should prove to be your ancestor you will be proud.—(*Mrs. M. L. Sanford*, Clinton, N. Y.

5132. NOBLE. Silence Noble, daughter of Samuel, was born in Westfield, Mass., July 28th, 1747, and there died February 20th, 1831, age 83. She married, November 13th,



## BOOK REVIEWS

ABIGAIL ADAMS AND HER TIMES. By Mrs. Laura E. Richards. Price, \$1.35. Publishers, D. Appleton & Company, 35 West 32d St., New York, N. Y.

Mrs. Richards' new book, "Abigail Adams, Her Life and Times," has to do with a character for whom she has the greatest sympathy. Herself a New Englander to the backbone, brought up under enough of o'd New England's traditions to comprehend them with understanding, her treatment of the life of the wife of our second President leaves little to be desired. Mrs. Adams was a frequent and entertaining letter writer, and of these letters Mrs. Richards has made copious use, her selections from them being as adequate and expert as usual.

Mrs. Adams' character lends itself admirably to the biographer. Married to a famous man who had so much to do with the founding of our Republic, she was obliged to look after his farm and bring up their children, while John Adams was in Congress or representing the struggling country in France. He sent for her to join him there, and the effect of the "ancient régime" at Versailles on this stout-hearted lady from New England is very entertaining. Later on John Adams was transferred to England, where he was our first representative at the Court of St. James—no pleasant position that, to be the representative of the just revolted Colonies at the Court of the Mother Country from which they had withdrawn. After Mr. Adams' return he was elected first Vice-President and then President of the United States. Mrs. Adams and he lived in New York, then in Philadelphia, and finally in the new capital, Washington. Through the medium of Mrs. Richards' work we receive an excellent impression of the life of great people in these early days of the Republic, and especially is this true of the new town in the wilderness—Washington.

When her husband's official life came to an end, no one was more delighted than his wife to return to their farm. We receive a pleasant picture of them leading the simple life. Mrs. Adams rising at five in the morning to be in her dairy. So they spent the twilight of their lives. Abigail Adams was a remarkable woman for her time, and her distinct personality comes to us out of that distant past.

Mrs. Richards has done this work with the same care and skill that have hitherto characterized her efforts. A child of famous parents—she is the daughter of Julia Ward Howe and Samuel Gridley Howe—must work hard to

make her own way in the world, but Mrs. Richards has done her work so well that her position is assured.—JOHN L. B. WILLIAMS.

HISTORY AND GENEALOGY OF THE SHIMER FAMILY IN AMERICA. By Allen R. Shimer (1908-1914) 8vo, paper, two parts, no index. Price not stated. Address Author, Bethlehem, Pa.

This is the genealogy of the descendants of Jacob Scheimer, who came to this country, 1700-1710, and of the "three brothers," Frederick, Daniel and Michael Shimer, who came in 1749. Part I contains records of the first and second generations of both branches of the family. Part II deals principally with the third generation of the descendants of Jacob Scheimer and numerous additions to Part I. Each part contains in a tabulated form a genealogy of the family bringing the records down to later generations. Numerous copies of old wills and deeds add to the value of the work which is of historical and genealogical importance to members of the family and to all interested in the family lines of Eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

HISTORY OF BERLIN, CONNECTICUT. By Catherine M. North. Rearranged and Edited with foreword by Adolph Burnett Benson, Ph.D., 1916. Press of Tuttle, Morehouse and Taylor Company, New Haven, Connecticut. 8vo, cloth. 294 pp. Price, \$2.50. Address Editor, 211 Townsend Avenue, New Haven, Connecticut.

This attractive history of one of the well-known towns of Connecticut opens with an account of the earliest settlers at a time when Berlin bore the name of "Merrideen." Succeeding chapters deal with the subsequent history of the town and the lineage of the North, Hart, Wilcox, Porter, Lee, Deming, Dunbar and other families. The arrangement of the book differs from that usually followed by the authors of local histories, as the editor has endeavored "to preserve both the content and the style of the original" articles which were published in the *Berlin News* from November, 1905, to October, 1907. These articles were compiled from town records, reminiscences of old-time residents of Berlin and other original sources collected by Miss North and are of great historical and genealogical importance. A name index would add greatly to its value.

A. G.

## WORK OF THE CHAPTERS

TO INSURE ACCURACY IN THE READING OF NAMES AND PROMPTNESS IN PUBLICATION, CHAPTER REPORTS MUST BE TYPEWRITTEN.

EDITOR.

**The Hannah Caldwell Chapter** (Davenport, Iowa) on June 14, 1917, presented to the city of Davenport a boulder commemorating the signing of the Black Hawk Purchase Treaty, which secured for the United States 30,000,000 acres on the shores of the Father of Waters—the great and beautiful Mississippi. In a park overlooking the river this boulder of granite is placed, its bronze tablet bearing the following inscription:

To commemorate the  
BLACK HAWK PURCHASE TREATY  
signed by  
Maj. Genl. Winfield Scott and Hon. John  
Reynolds  
For The United States of America,  
and by  
Chiefs Keokuk and Waupella for the  
Sac and Fox Indians, at Davenport, Iowa,  
Sept. 21, 1832.  
Erected by Hannah Caldwell Chapter,  
Daughters of the American Revolution,  
1917.

This boulder was presented to the city by the outgoing Regent, Mrs. Walter Chambers, and accepted by the Mayor of the city of Davenport. A short, dignified, patriotic service preceded the presentation.

The Chapter took part in the flag raising in the new River Front Park as a hundred or more school children sang "The Star Spangled Banner" while "Old Glory" was unfurled to the breeze. Under its protecting shadow we leave our boulder secure in the knowledge of its safety—a landmark in the history of our United States.

(MRS. WILLIAM) MINNIE A. THEOPHILUS,  
*Chairman of Program.*

**Independence Pioneers Chapter** (Independence, Mo.). The members of Independence Pioneers Chapter, D. A. R., with hearts made heavy by the thoughts of war, and hands tired with service to the young soldiers who may be going to "Somewhere in France," have wrought for them, with almost unprecedented faithfulness.

They have equipped work rooms which are open to the public to carry on the making of the hospital garments for the Red Cross.

They have purchased and paid for one Ford truck, fully equipped, which they presented to Battery C (Mo. L. F. A., Independence, Mo.)

Material furnished and garments made for  
French and Belgian children ..... 27  
Hospital garments made:  
Bed socks ..... 10  
Bath robes ..... 5  
Pajama suits ..... 24  
Bed shirts ..... 35  
Fracture-pillows ..... 14  
Towels ..... 270

Original poems illustrated and hand-painted as posters (by the Historian) were placed in the windows of stores around the "Public Square" in D. A. R. service to the Red Cross, to urge war relief work and as guides to the work room.

MABELLE BROWN WEBB,  
*Historian.*

**St. Louis Chapter** (from March 1, 1916, to March 24, 1917). The open meetings are held monthly in Assembly Hall (which was handsomely furnished by the St. Louis Chapter) at Jefferson Memorial Building in Forest Park. The Board meetings are held at members' homes, the first of the month. Total membership at last official report was 366.

We have had interesting and comprehensive reports from Continental Congress and State Conference, represented by our Regent (Mrs. Weston) and Mesdames A. V. L. Brokaw, C. W. Nelson and Virginia Ayers as Delegates; Miss Edna Newcomb, Mrs. S. H. Tipton, Mrs. J. S. Bright and Miss Cornelia Dyer, Alternates.

At the Continental Congress Mrs. Ashley Cabell represented the Regent (Mrs. Barrows) with three Delegates, Mesdames C. W. Nelson, W. W. Keyser and George N. Martin; Alternates, Mesdames Wm. Van Slyke, Philip Hale, Ben F. Gray, Louise Summer, Frank Duncoran, Mrs. E. Campbell and Miss Ellen Campbell.

The name of Mrs. Henry H. Denison was placed in the Memory Book.

At our March meeting we were privileged to have Major General George W. Goode of the U. S. Army on the subject of "Our Flag and What It Does Wherever It Goes." On Memo-

rial Day many soldiers' graves were visited and flags placed on them.

Flag Day was celebrated with five other Chapters at the home of our National Vice-President General, Mrs. Samuel McKnight Green. A program of exceptional interest was prepared by the hostess. The opening address was given by our State Regent, Mrs. Wm. R. Painter. A reception followed with Mrs. Samuel McKnight Green, Mrs. Ben F. Gray, Mrs. Wm. R. Painter, and local Regents in the receiving line.

In September the resignation of Mrs. John C. Barrows, Regent, was accepted with regret, and Mrs. Wm. B. Weston, First Vice-Regent, and Acting Regent since February, was elected Regent to fill the unexpired term of Mrs. Barrows. "Missouri Day" was celebrated with appropriate exercises of addresses, an original poem entitled "The Homesick Missourian," and a special musical program. A lecture entitled the "History of Missouri," illustrated with picture slides, was given by our Honorary Regent, Mrs. John N. Booth.

In December a beautiful luncheon was held at the Bellerive Country Club. A program under the direction of our Regent, Mrs. Wm. B. Weston, who acted as toastmistress, followed the luncheon. Toasts responded to by the Chapter members were "The St. Louis Chapter," by Mrs. John N. Booth; "The Sword of '76," by Mrs. Willard Bartlett; "The Goddess of Liberty," by Mrs. Joseph Fuqua. An original poem "The Daughters of the American Revolution," was read by our National Vice-President General, Mrs. Samuel McKnight Green, and other toasts given were by the Regent (Mrs. Weston), Mrs. Ben F. Gray, and Mrs. Wm. G. Boyd. A delightful musical program and recitations concluded the afternoon's entertainment.

George Washington's Birthday was observed with a special program consisting of patriotic papers, original poems, anecdotes of Washington, and music. The papers read at this meeting told of the homes of Washington, "Magic of an Old Time Garden," by Mrs. W. W. Keyser; "Memorial Homes," by Mrs. C. W. Nelson. The installation of officers was held at this meeting. Mrs. Ashley Cabell, Regent, who installed the new board 1917-18.

Among the work of special interest was the formation of a Red Cross Circle in October, 1916, by Mrs. John N. Booth, Mrs. E. G. Tutt, Chairman, Mrs. Van Barrett, Vice-Chairman, Mrs. John N. Booth, Secretary and Treasurer.

The Children of the American Revolution have held regular monthly meetings with eighteen (18) members enrolled. Much interest and activity has been manifested at these meet-

ings under the leadership of Mrs. George N. Martin, President, and Mrs. Gundelfinger, Director.

Mrs. Robt. N. Funkhouser, Chairman of the Flag Committee, has done remarkable work on the prevention of the desecration of the flag, and it would take pages to tell of her achievements.

Special mention is made of the excellent work of ex-National Vice-President General, Mrs. Ben F. Gray, who was appointed by Mrs. Wm. R. Painter State Chairman, to attend the redecorating and refurnishing of Missouri Room in Continental Memorial Hall. Mrs. Gray is also State Chairman of Transportation Committee.

Mrs. Theodore Shelton, Old Trail's Chairman of County and St. Louis Chapter, with Mrs. Ben F. Gray, Mrs. Ashley Gray and others, have accomplished good work on the Kings Highway Road.

Important work was done by our Honorary Life Regent, Mrs. John N. Booth, who as Chairman of Patriotic Education had the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINES, Lineage Books and Smithsonian Reports, about forty (40) volumes in all, beautifully bound and placed on open shelves in the Missouri Historical Society.

Good reports have been made on Conservation, Mrs. Theodore Sheldon, Chairman. Mrs. DeWhitt Rogers served as State Chairman of the DAUGHTERS OF AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE Committee.

The following contributions were made: Registrars' Books, \$25; three D. A. R. MAGAZINES in three libraries, \$3; State Taxes, \$130.90; Belgium Fund, \$52.10; Continental Hall, \$50; St. Louis Soldiers, \$25; School of the Ozarks, \$100; Missouri Historical Society, \$5; Visiting Nurses' Association, \$10; Flag Salute Prints, \$2; Missouri Slides, etc., \$10; Continental Hall (for Missouri Room), \$50; Payment toward D. A. R. MAGAZINES, \$4; Two feet of ground at Continental Hall bought by Mesdames B. F. Gray and C. W. Nelson for St. Louis Chapter, \$2.50; Memory Book for National Society, \$20; 40 volumes D. A. R. MAGAZINES Lineage Books and Smithsonian Reports bound, \$35.75; Red Cross Fund, \$10; For President General's Portraits, \$5; Heating Plant for School of Ozarks, \$10; State Conference Proceedings, \$0.50; Payment for Picture Show, Flag Salute, film, etc., \$10.92; Missouri Slide Lecture \$3; Memorial flowers, \$14.

EDNA NEWCOMB,  
Recording Secretary.

**The Daniel Davisson Chapter** (Clarksburg, W. Va.) began the year of 1916-17 very happily, having the first meeting on "West Virginia Day," October 10, at the summer bungalow of Mrs. P. M. Robinson, out in the country; our West Virginia hills and valleys being in all their October glory we found especial pleasure in reviewing the early incidents of our State history.

In November our Chapter was represented at the State Conference at Shepherdstown by four members who enjoyed the sessions of the Conference and were greatly interested in the historic associations connected with Shepherdstown and its vicinity, and were deeply appreciative of the delightful hospitality extended by the Shepherdstown Chapter.

Our Chapter contributed \$50 this year to the Pine Mountain Settlement School.

A benefit tea was held at the home of our Regent on Washington's Birthday, the proceeds, \$30, being given to the Day Nursery.

Our Chapter contributed \$25 to the final payment of the debt on Memorial Hall (besides individual contributions made at State and National meetings).

We presented copies of the Flag Laws to the city schools, and, with the opening of the fall term, will present a silk flag to our Washington Irving High School.

Four members of our Chapter attended the National Congress in April.

Our year's work coming to a close in the shadow of the world war, we have tried as best we could to respond to the various appeals that have come to us and to give our support to our national leaders at this time.

The members of our Chapter work together in a most harmonious spirit under the leadership of our Regent, Mrs. W. B. Maxwell, who is deeply interested in the welfare of our organization and is also active in the Red Cross work.

Our Chapter invested \$500 in Liberty Bonds, also contributed \$100 to the American Red Cross and \$73 to the Fund for French War Orphans.

We organized a local Chapter of the Red Cross, having over fifteen hundred members, and, during the summer, assisted with a Red Cross Bazaar and a Carnival which netted \$1800 and \$1750, respectively, for the Red Cross.

Gardens have been zealously cultivated in every available spot, and while we are working for the Red Cross and along other lines, we are not forgetting the importance of food conservation and "domestic economy."

And yet we are growing to realize that for us this is only *the beginning*, we have not yet been called upon to make a *real* sacrifice; we are surrounded by comfort and plenty, our land has not been invaded and laid waste by a ruthless and vicious foe—we cannot comprehend the daily tragedies that are being enacted across the sea.

But already some homes are saddened by the absence of ones called out for service, and it comes home to us that our boys are being made ready—preparations are under way—soon we shall be face to face with the grief, the desolation and the distress that war brings.

And so, as we look into the uncertain future, we can feel small pride in our achievements and we can only hope that in the days to come we may meet whatever comes with a fortitude, a courage and a high hope not unworthy of those fearless men and women in whose memory our organization was formed.

(Mrs. J. E.) EDNA HUSTED LAW,  
*Historian.*

**Pocahontas Chapter** (Caldwell, Idaho) on the fourteenth of June, Flag Day, presented a large silk flag to the city. The exercises in connection with the presentation of the flag were inspiring and effective, owing to the patriotic sentiment prevailing throughout the country since the entrance of the United States into the war against autocracy.

Throughout the day, Daughters of the American Revolution members and the Y. W. C. A. girls of the College of Idaho, maintained booths at various places) at which patriotic townspeople purchased cream, flowers, flags and Red Cross memberships, and the proceeds, \$107, were given to the Red Cross Chapter. In the evening a parade of flag-decked automobiles started the patriotic program.

Following the parade, a large throng gathered in front of the city hall, where, following a song and the invocation by Rev. W. S. Hawkes, member of the S. A. R., the flag was presented to the city by Mrs. Joseph E. Bird, Regent of Pocahontas Chapter, and accepted by Major E. H. Plowhead. The flag was then raised on the city hall staff with appropriate bugle calls and the "Star Spangled Banner" played by the local band. The flag was then saluted formally by members of the G. A. R., the D. A. R. Boy Scouts, Campfire girls, and the townspeople in turn. Following the salute, Captain L. V. Patch, of Company I, made the closing address.

SUE ADAMS,  
*Secretary.*

## NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT

Regular Meeting, October 17th, 1917

A regular meeting of the National Board of Management was called to order by the President General, Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, in the Board Room of Memorial Continental Hall, Wednesday, October 17, 1917, at 10:15 A.M.

The Chaplain General, Miss Elisabeth F. Pierce, referred to the Book of Remembrance, which it had been her sad duty to issue during the summer, Congress having placed this under the direction of the Chaplain General, to which Malachi 3:16, so appropriately applied: "They that feared the Lord spake often one to another; and the Lord hearkened and heard it, and a Book of Remembrance was written before him for them that feared the Lord and that thought upon His name." The Chaplain General spoke also of the use of the word as remembrance in prayer, II Timothy 1:3, "I thank God whom I serve from my forefathers with pure conscience that without ceasing I have remembrance of thee in my prayers, night and day;"—reading also verses referring to hero and harvest, so much in the minds of all at this time; Psa. 126:6, "He that goeth forth and weepeth bearing seed for sowing shall doubtless come again with joy, bringing his sheaves with him;" Eccles. 2:1, "Cast thy bread upon the waters, for thou shalt find it after many days."

Following the prayer of the Chaplain General, the Board united in repeating the Lord's Prayer.

The roll was called by the Recording Secretary General with the following result: *Active officers*, Mesdames Guernsey, Maupin, Wood, Moody, Hanger, Minor, Butterworth, Howell, Lane, Gedney, Calhoun, Longley, Miss Blackburn, Mesdames Foster, Talbott, Miss Elisabeth F. Pierce, Miss Crowell, Mrs. Pulsifer, Miss Grace M. Pierce, Mesdames Johnston, Clarke, Heath, Fowler, Miss Barlow; *State Regents*, Mesdames Buel, Hall, Brumbaugh, Gilkes, Bahnsen, Beck, Miss Campbell, Mesdames Boone, Bosley, Ellison, Wait, Howe, Sherrerd, Morrison, Cook, Calder, Miss Serpell; *State Vice Regents*, Mesdames Mack and McColl.

The President General read her report.

### Report of President General

Members of the National Board of Management:

This has been a busy season for us all—so busy that it is hard to realize that four months have passed since we last met, and I can assure you that your President General has not been idle. I will let you judge for yourselves whether or not the summer has been well spent.

After the June meeting, I remained in Washington until June 29, when I went to New York, and on June 30, with Mrs. Minor, Mr. Balch, of Lippincott's, and Mr. Whipple, a lawyer retained by us, had an interview with Mr. H. J. Friedman, of the Carey Printing Company, for the purpose of making a settlement of the MAGAZINE account. The interview resulted in our securing a discount of \$1232 on the bills for printing the May and June issues of the MAGAZINE, the items being as follows: \$600 on the cover; difference in wrappers (that is, quality of paper used), \$500; difference in cost of mailing, \$100; excess on number of copies of the MAGAZINE printed, \$32. We also secured a rebate on the bill for printing the certificates of membership, of \$305.08. These certificates were lithographed, not engraved, and we were charged for engraved work.

From New York, I went to Chautauqua, where I have had my summer home for many years, but returned to Washington on July 8 to attend a meeting of the Liberty Loan Committee and also to attend to some minor matters in our work, and in addition to this attended a meeting of a committee formed of the representatives of the various patriotic societies and other leading organizations called by Mr. Hoover on the work of the Food Commission, and a meeting of the Woman's Committee of the National Council of Defense. I also spoke on the Food Commission at the Parkview School. On July 12 I returned to Chautauqua to begin a busy season.

There are so many members of the Society there each year from all over the country that I had a good opportunity to explain many matters of interest, and in addition to arousing an enthusiasm for War Relief work, I was

able to give information on the regular work of the Society. In the meantime, I never stopped writing letters, for my correspondence has been heavy all summer. I am happy to say that when I left Chautauqua to spend a brief period at home I had caught up with all my letters. I had the pleasure of addressing the Woman's Club of Chautauqua, and also spoke to a large audience on Patriotic Day, August 13. The program on that occasion also included our Vice President General Mrs. George Maynard Minor, Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, our Honorary Vice President General, Honorary Chaplain General; Mr. Elmer Wentworth, President General of the Sons of the American Revolution, and Bishop Charles Bayard Mitchell.

On August 1 the Jamestown Chapter held an open meeting at the summer home of the Regent, Miss Stella Broadhead, and I enjoyed giving a talk on our War Relief work to the members of several New York Chapters.

On September 6 I attended a meeting of the Benjamin Prescott Chapter at Fredonia, N. Y. On that day was held in New York City a joint celebration in memory of the birth of Lafayette and the anniversary of the Battle of the Marne, at which I had been asked to represent our Society with one other member or to appoint two representatives. As it was impossible for me to be present, I appointed Mrs. Joseph S. Wood to represent me, and, as the second representative, Mrs. William Cumming Story, Honorary President General. I also arranged for a large wreath to be sent in the name of the Society for this occasion, and appointed Mrs. Gaius M. Brumbaugh, State Regent of the District of Columbia, to take charge of the placing of a wreath on the statue of Lafayette in Lafayette Square of this city.

September 7 I was present at the unveiling in Warren, Pennsylvania, of a tablet inscribed with the names of the soldiers of 1812 who are buried in Warren County. This tablet was placed on the base of the statue of Gen. Joseph Warren, by the Tidioute Chapter. The ceremony was made doubly interesting by the presence of the boys of Company I who were to leave that night for camp. After luncheon a meeting of the Tidioute and Gen. Joseph Warren Chapters was held and that evening I left for Washington to meet with the chairman of the Advisory Committee, Mr. George W. White, and Mr. Walter Clephane, a member of the Committee, to close the deal which gives the Society lots 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16, the property formerly owned by Leo Simmons in D Street, at the rear of our holdings. This land, consisting of 23,362 square feet, was secured for \$2 per square foot,

less 1½ per cent. This price is the lowest the land can ever be purchased, as the increase in value of land in that section is going upward steadily and when the final offer was made, I, upon the advice of the Advisory Committee, which is largely composed of well-known and practical business men of the District, and in accordance with the ruling of the 21st and 25th Congresses which gave the President General power to act, closed the deal, and I think the move a wise one, especially in the light of recent developments. As you know, the Society had given Mr. Hoover the use of the land back of the Hall on which to erect a temporary office building. Later it developed that there was not sufficient land in the square back of us for Mr. Hoover's plans, so he found other quarters and when the National Council of Defense was looking for land for the same purpose, Mr. Hoover released us in favor of the National Council. Of course, we gave the property then owned by us entirely free, and the Government then leased the remainder of the property between our building and C, D and 18th Streets from its various owners. Upon our acquiring the Simmons land that lease for \$2000 a year was turned over to us, which, as you see, is much to our advantage.

The new building of the National Council was started immediately upon the receipt of the lease signed by me for the Society, and will in all probability be occupied in a few weeks. I ask for your approval of what I have done in these matters, feeling sure that you realize that I have had the best interests of our organization at heart.

I have also spent many hours working over the Committee List which is now in your hands. It was a difficult matter, as so many of those whom I appointed, or who were appointed by the State Regents, were away from home, or did not realize the necessity of an immediate reply. I hope that when it is necessary to have a new list that the State Regents will send in their lists *promptly* and that those who receive appointments will acknowledge them at once. Many of the replies came when the list had been sent to the printer and some of these only arrived after several requests had been made. All this takes time and I was disappointed in my endeavor to get the list out early. I gave the work to a local firm (Byron S. Adams) and selected a distinctive cover from among several submitted. The work was done as quickly as possible under the circumstances. These lists have been sent to the members of the Board, to all National Committee Chairmen and to the Chapter Regents, and I hope they will be kept for reference as the addresses of the State Chairmen, as well as those of the Chairmen, Vice Chairmen and Division

Directors are given and no time need be lost in writing for these addresses. I hope you will like the new form of the book and the organization of the committees.

There has been some doubt and considerable disappointment recently in regard to the final destination of our knitted garments, and I am happy to tell you that a conference with Secretary Daniels has definitely decided that the garments knitted for certain boats will be delivered to those boats and that the Daughters of the American Revolution will receive recognition for their work as heretofore. After the meeting of the War Relief Service Committee yesterday, the Secretary received Mrs. Scott, our chairman of War Relief Service; Mrs. Burleson, Vice Chairman; Mrs. Wait, Director of Publicity, and myself, with the gratifying results I have reported to you. In order to make sure that the D. A. R. will be recognized, Mr. Daniels has appointed Mrs. Scott a member of the Committee of which Mrs. Stotesbury is Chairman, and which is to have charge of the knitted garments, etc., for the Navy. This decision should set the Daughters working harder than ever—if such a thing were possible.

So no matter what difficulties you may encounter do your very best! Never stop! We are concerned in the patriotic work of helping our soldiers and sailors as well as our allies and that work must not be delayed. "Just keep on keeping on," and we will be following the principles upon which our Society is based. Although but half the States have been heard from by the War Relief Service Committee as far as a formal report is concerned, the amount of work accomplished this summer is surprising, even to the most optimistic of us. It is a record to be proud of, and I am glad that we are to have an opportunity of hearing a brief statement of the work at this meeting.

We have been offered what I think should be a great opportunity to make history and to make the name of our Society known in a way which will also make it beloved. The village of Tilloloy in France is devastated—one of many which have been practically wiped out of existence. For about \$50,000 it can be restored to comfort and on each home will be a tablet inscribed with our name—also the name of Chapter or State contributing the necessary amount. When you consider that for \$600 a home can be built and furnished comfortably, it seems almost impossible to resist the opportunity. There have been some doubts of the advisability of this undertaking while the War lasts—some fear expressed lest our efforts be in vain—but I think we may have faith that this venture is safe and it seems to me that we may in this way erect a perma-

nent monument to our work not only in the tangible form of home-making, but in the loving and grateful hearts of a now destitute people. It will be a worthy task and one which we may accomplish if we will but put our minds to it.

I have, since the June meeting, attended two interesting State conferences—Missouri and Michigan—and have profited by these visits which brought me in touch with the work of these two industrious States and added much to my store of pleasant experiences.

I also visited the Chapters at Ann Arbor and Grand Rapids before leaving Michigan to come to Washington, and was most delightfully entertained. I am looking forward to attending the conferences at Vermont, Massachusetts and Ohio this month, and of North Carolina and Virginia next month. From here I shall go to Framingham, Massachusetts, to visit the Chapter there and I also expect to visit Connecticut Chapters on the 12th and 13th of November, and will go from there to Binghamton, N. Y., and Staten Island, so you will see from this list that I shall increase my knowledge of State and Chapter work through personal observation.

I have been obliged to forego the pleasure of visiting, this year, the conferences of Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Texas, Indiana, Montana, New Hampshire, Minnesota and West Virginia, owing to conflicting dates and am looking forward to visiting these States at another time.

Before I close this report I should like to make special mention of the splendid work that has been done by our clerical force this summer. There has been a great deal of extra work called for, but the girls have responded cheerfully to all demands and I should like to express my gratification for their loyalty and industry. There has been harmony in the offices and I think that is one reason for the efficiency displayed. The work is up-to-date and the prospects for a winter of successful accomplishment are very bright. This has delighted me more than I can say and I feel encouraged to undertake any work which may present itself. SARAH ELIZABETH GUERNSEY,  
President General.

*The acceptance of the report of the President General, the confirmation of her action in acquiring the land, and approval of the use of the land by the Council of National Defense, was moved by Miss Grace M. Pierce, seconded by Miss Barlow and others, and carried. On motion of Miss Grace M. Pierce a rising vote of thanks was also tendered the President General.*

Miss Crowell then read her report.

### Report of Recording Secretary General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

Since the meeting of the Board of Management on June 20 last the routine work of the office of the Recording Secretary General has gone forward as usual.

The minutes of the June Board meeting were prepared and turned over to the editor of the MAGAZINE and proof read. Copies of the rulings of this meeting were sent to all offices, and the notification cards to the new members admitted by the Board were promptly mailed. The official notices, letters of sympathy, regret, and condolence in connection with the meeting were duly sent out.

Notices of appointments on committees were mailed and the acceptances and regrets entered and filed. The copy for the Committee List was sent to the printer and the proof read. A list of her Committee was sent to each National Chairman.

The notices to members of the Board of the October Board meeting, as well as the notices for the meeting of the Memorial Continental Hall Committee, were sent out one month in advance of the meetings.

Engraved certificates for the 1759 members admitted in June were signed by your Recording Secretary General and issued. There have also been issued since the June Board meeting 518 certificates from the last administration, leaving 10,873 still to be signed by Mrs. Story.

Your Recording Secretary General takes pleasure in presenting the completed Proceedings of the 26th Congress. In reading the proof of this book I was impressed again and again with the tremendous amount of work the Chapters were doing, and it was also impressed upon my mind that we were not presenting our splendid work in the best form. I have wondered whether the State Regents and Chairmen of National Committees realize the responsibility placed upon them in the preparation of these reports as enduring records of the work of their States and of their committees.

As a summing up of my impressions after this summer's work, I would say that I believe each State Regent should compile from the individual reports of Chapter Regents the actual constructive work done in her State in all lines of endeavor. In the same manner Chairmen of National Committees should compile from the reports of the State Chairmen the record of work done in their particular line. The Proceedings would then be inval-

able for reference, it being possible to refer to the work in each State through the report of the State Regent, and the work in each definite line of our organization through the report of the National Chairman. To make these reports effective they must be concise and carefully gone over. Accounts of fluctuations in membership and social entertainment, while of interest to the locality, and possibly to the State, being a condition obtaining with 1600 other Chapters, would not be of sufficient general importance to be included in the Proceedings. Chapter reports should be specially prepared for the State Regent's report to Congress, incorporating all the work from March 1 to March 1. Where it has been the custom to use the Chapter reports to the State conference for the State Regent's report, the work has not been adequately reported to the Congress as compared with the work of those States reporting up to March 1 preceding the Congress.

Congress having voted that the Proceedings of the 26th Congress be sent to every National Board member, to every chapter, also to the members of the retiring Board of Management, I would recommend that copies be also sent Chairmen of National Committees for use in their work.

Respectfully submitted,

EMMA L. CROWELL,  
Recording Secretary General.

Miss Crowell gave to the President General for the banquet hall the Pennsylvania spoon, presented by her at the June Board meeting, which the President General turned over to the Treasurer General to be placed in the vault for safe-keeping. *The acceptance of my report was moved by Miss Crowell, seconded by Mrs. Clarke, and carried. The adoption of the recommendation of the Recording Secretary General, that copies of the Proceedings of Congress be sent Chairmen of National Committees for use in their work, was moved by Mrs. Johnston, seconded by Mrs. Fowler, and carried. Moved by Mrs. Howell, seconded by Mrs. Minor, and carried, that this Board shows its appreciation of the unusual industry and efficiency of our Recording Secretary General during the past three months by a rising vote.*

*Moved by Miss Crowell, seconded by Miss Grace M. Pierce, and carried, that we go into a Committee of the Whole to hear a communication. Mrs. Minor was requested to take the chair. Moved by Mrs. Buel, seconded by Mrs. Brumbaugh, and carried, that we rise from Committee of the Whole and report this*

*recommendation to the Board.* The President General then resumed the chair and the chairman of the Committee of the Whole reported the recommendation from that Committee, and on motion of Mrs. Minor, seconded by Mrs. Foster and Mrs. Lane, it was carried, *that we support the action of the Treasurer General in dismissing the clerk in her office.*

Miss Grace M. Pierce then presented her report as follows:

#### Report of Registrar General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

I have the honor to submit to you at this time the applications of 1536 applicants for membership in our Society, another list to be presented later.

In addition to this we have verified, since the June Board meeting, 874 supplemental papers, of which 563 were new records of Revolutionary service.

We have returned, unverified, 25 original papers and 656 supplemental papers.

There are waiting in the office, for information to complete verification, 539 original papers and 718 supplementals. This necessary information has all been written for and replies are awaited from applicants.

We have had bound, during the summer, twenty-two volumes of application papers, thirteen volumes of original papers and nine volumes of supplemental, making a total number of bound volumes in the office of 547 original papers and 89 supplemental. The ninetyeth volume of supplementals is completed and ready for binding.

We have issued 535 permits for insignia and 270 permits for bars to Caldwell & Co., and 600 permits for recognition pins to Mrs. Elenore Dutcher Key, making a total of 1405 permits.

The correspondence of the office shows that the summer months have been active ones: 2768 postals, 4474 letters, including returned duplicates of applications admitted at the June meeting, 1000 returned duplicates of verified supplemental papers and a large number of pieces of data which had accumulated in the office and had not been returned because of insufficient help to take care of all the work as it came in.

The new record supplemental papers, which have been the *bête noir* of every Registrar General because of the lack of assistance in verification, have been examined and verified to January 1, 1917, and before the coming

Congress, under the new adjustment of clerks, I believe we shall be able to handle them (as expeditiously) as soon as received in the office, as we now take care of the original applications for membership.

This courtesy is due the members who have supported the Society for years and has been the dream of the office for years.

The interest that the war has stimulated in our Society is shown by the constantly increasing membership. One incident worthy of special mention to-day is the admission of a mother and five daughters.

The new card catalogue and filing case ordered to be purchased by the Board April 23, was received just after the June meeting, and I wish to invite all members of the Board and of the Society to visit the office and inspect it. We, in the office, feel that it is "a thing of beauty and a joy forever."

Respectfully submitted,

GRACE M. PIERCE,  
Registrar General.

On motion of Mrs. Boone, seconded by Mrs. Fowler, it was carried that *the Registrar General's report be accepted, and the Recording Secretary General cast the ballot for acceptance of the new members.* The Recording Secretary General announced that she cast the ballot for 1536 applicants recommended by the Registrar General, and the President General declared them members of the National Society.

The Registrar General asked the State Regents at their coming conferences to urge upon the registrars of their Chapters to have applicants send in with their application papers all of the data which they had to prove the service claimed and their eligibility, as frequently papers are received properly filled out, stating traditional facts, but the *official* proof required would not be enclosed, which caused delay, necessitating correspondence and expense of postage, all of which could be easily avoided. Miss Pierce stated that official papers and data were always returned to the applicant as soon as possible after the Board meeting.

The report of the Organizing Secretary General was next in order, but as Mrs. Fletcher was ill and unable to be present and her report was in the hands of the Recording Secretary General to read, by unanimous consent the order of business was somewhat changed and Mrs. Johnston was requested to read her report, the financial part of which she first presented, reading, as was customary, only the totals.

## Report of Treasurer General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

I have the honor to submit the following report of receipts and disbursements from June 1 to September 30, 1917:

## CURRENT FUND

Balance in Bank at last report, May 31, 1917 ..... \$26,905.81

## RECEIPTS

Annual dues, \$10,969; initiation fees, \$1860; certificates, \$2; copying lineage, \$1.26; D. A. R. Report to Smithsonian Institution, \$16.06; directory, \$3.27; duplicate papers and lists, \$68.95; exchange, \$1.61; hand-books, \$2.25; index books in Library, \$0.75; interest, \$162.68; lineage books, \$253.57; magazine subscription, \$4991.50; contributions, \$57.90; advertisements, \$166; single copies, \$67.05; exchange, \$0.05; Remembrance Book, \$2.65; proceedings, \$10.79; ribbon, \$3.73; stationery, \$3.66; slot machine, \$1.90; statute books, \$2.50; telephone, \$24.70; sale of desk, \$35; sale of paper, \$3.31; electric current, \$41; return of D. C. State Regent's postage, \$10; return of advance to former Superintendent, \$125; contribution, maid service, \$25; Auditorium events, \$102.75. Total Receipts... 19,015.89

\$45,921.70

Permanent Fund to reimburse Current Fund, Cabinet, Iowa Room..... 152.30

Transfer, Franco-American Fund ..... 211.02

## DISBURSEMENTS

\$46,285.02

Refunds: Annual dues, \$730; initiation fees, \$46 ..... \$776.00

Organizing Secretary General: Clerical service, \$772.04; engrossing, \$40.65; postage, \$10; repairs to typewriter and sharpening erasers, \$2.55; telegram, \$0.60; autograph stamp, \$2; guides, \$3; writing stencils, \$14.50 ..... 845.34

Recording Secretary General: Clerical service, \$718.03; autograph stamp, \$2; 2000 official lists, \$20; slips and cards, \$6.08; telegrams, postage, expressage and printing, \$9.06 ..... 755.17

Certificate: Clerical service, \$300; certificates, \$82.50; engrossing, \$320.20; postage, \$90 ..... 792.70

Corresponding Secretary General: Clerical service, \$318; blanks and postage, \$268.10; repairing stamp, \$1.75 ..... 587.85

Registrar General: Clerical service, \$3125.06; binding records, cards, stamp pad, repairs to typewriter and sharpening erasers, \$142.90.. 3,267.96

Treasurer General: Clerical service, \$2897.90; clerical service for magazine, \$215; receipt, disbursement and record books, binders, bills, blanks, vouchers, cards, scales, autograph stamps and sharpening erasers, \$280.71 ..... 3,393.61

Historian General: Clerical service, \$740; autograph stamp, \$2; binding lineage, \$2 ..... 744.00

Director General, Charge of Report to Smithsonian Institution: Clerical service ..... 40.00

Librarian General: Clerical service, \$340; accessions, \$43.35; binding volumes, \$45.45; postage, telegrams and expressage, \$5.71; cards, binders and tape, \$9.63; clerical service, Genealogical Research Department, \$300 ..... 744.14

Curator General: Clerical service, \$300; repairing manuscripts, \$38.50; postage, and repairs to typewriter, \$1 ..... 339.50

General Office: Clerical service, \$300; messenger, \$88.10; stamped envelopes, \$566.32; engrossing Remembrance Book, \$90; supplies, \$350.61; blank books, \$2.75; plate, model "Constitution," \$3.50; postage and overdue postage, \$10; drayage and sharpening erasers, \$30.10; professional service, \$300 ..... 1,741.38

## NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT

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Committees: Auditing, envelopes, \$0.50; Building and Grounds, clerical service, \$163.04; telegram, \$0.75; Finance, clerical service, \$35; telegrams and postage, \$1.33; blank book, \$3.75; Printing, envelopes, \$1; Philippine Scholarship Fund, postage, \$10; War Relief, circulars, letterheads, supplies, postage, expressage and telegrams, \$242.41....	\$457.78
Expense Continental Hall: Superintendent, \$400; watchman, \$241.75; guide, \$200; telephone operator and assistant guide, \$140; night patrol, \$80; maid, \$32; cleaners, \$706.35; electric current, \$234.62; painting interior and exterior of building, \$1054; repairing skylight, \$350; repairing chairs, \$9.75; cleaning curtains, \$23.25; coal, \$668.05; hauling ashes, \$57; ice, \$30.37; towels and service, \$19.06; paper cups, \$25; water rent, \$16.90; wrapping and toilet paper, \$23.90; hardware supplies, \$39.14; lumber, \$17; soaps, \$24.68; oils, paints and gasoline, \$21.77; repairing and inspecting elevator, \$4.25; installing clock for patrol, \$17; repairing lawn mower, \$5 .....	4,440.84
Printing Machine: Printer, \$112; supplies, \$13.86 .....	125.86
Magazine: Committee Chairman, clerical service, \$174.13; postage, stamped envelopes and telegrams, \$175.14; letterheads and advertising cards, \$59.75; receipt books and carbon, \$55; cards, paper, files, etc., \$66.49; traveling expense, Washington and New York, \$67.19; Editor, salary, \$400; postage and telegrams, \$1.56; cards, paper, etc., \$16.65; Genealogical Editor, expense "Notes and Queries," \$60; stamped envelopes, \$7; printing and mailing May and June issues, \$14,582.37; printing and mailing July and August issues, \$1814.71; cuts July and August, \$130.75; expressage and postage, \$110.06; copyright, \$12; patriotic articles, \$31; list to Caldwell, \$7.14; professional service, \$152.50; interest on \$10,000 note, \$250.69 .....	18,174.13
Auditing Accounts: April, May and June .....	175.00
Auditorium Events: Expense, \$18.75; refund, \$28.50 .....	47.25
D. A. R. Report to Smithsonian Institution: 200 copies Vol. 19, \$47.01; postage, \$4 .....	51.01
Furniture: 2 card cabinets, \$521.40; 3 electric fans, 11 typewriters, \$907.85 .....	1,429.25
Lineage: 1500 copies Vol. 44, \$1050; balance Vol. 43, \$65.10; postage, expressage and refunds, \$61.65 .....	1,176.75
Ribbon: 4 bolts .....	12.00
State Regents' Postage: Alabama, Colorado, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Idaho, Indiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Washington .....	215.00
Stationery .....	432.49
Support Real Daughters .....	1,056.00
Telephone .....	190.63
Twenty-sixth Congress: Committees: Credential, badges, \$291.36; freight, drayage, and insurance on voting machines, directions, cards, tickets, leaflets and repairing file case, \$242.79; Program, programs and alterations, \$407.25 .....	941.40
Total Disbursements .....	\$42,953.04
Balance, Current Fund, September 30, 1917 .....	\$3,331.98

## PRESERVATION OF HISTORIC SPOTS FUND

Balance at last report, May 31, 1917.....	\$238.00
Receipts .....	207.00
	<hr/>
	\$445.00
Disbursements .....	329.00
	<hr/>
Balance, September 30, 1917 .....	\$116.00



## RECEIPTS

Charter Fees .....	\$45.00
Life Membership Fees .....	275.00
Continental Hall Contributions .....	485.80
Land Contributions .....	165.20
Liquidation and Endowment Fund .....	1.00
Commission on Luncheon .....	61.95
Commission on Recognition Pins .....	83.20
Interest on Bank Balances .....	35.77
Notes Payable—National Metropolitan Bank .....	45,563.15
<b>Total Receipts .....</b>	<b>\$46,716.07</b>
	<b>\$51,019.10</b>

## DISBURSEMENTS

Interest, Notes Payable, Land .....	\$903.97
Preparing and recording release .....	4.60
Life Membership Fees refunded .....	50.00
Land, Lots 12-16, inclusive .....	45,563.15
Glass top, table, Room, Alabama .....	14.50
Glass top, desk, Museum, Connecticut .....	13.50
Chair, Room, District of Columbia .....	13.50
Chair and Cabinet, Room, Illinois .....	188.75
Cabinet, Room, Iowa .....	152.30
Chandelier, Room, Missouri .....	40.00
Plates, candlesticks, Room, New York .....	6.00
Glass top and plate, table, Room, Ohio .....	21.00
Plate, clock, Room, West Virginia .....	2.50
<b>Total Disbursements .....</b>	<b>46,973.77</b>
<b>Balance, September 30, 1917 .....</b>	<b>\$4,045.33</b>
<b>Balance, American Security &amp; Trust Co. Bank, September 30, 1917....</b>	<b>\$4,045.33</b>
<b>Permanent Investment, Chicago and Alton Bonds .....</b>	<b>2,314.84</b>
<b>Total Permanent Fund, Cash and Investment .....</b>	<b>\$6,360.17</b>

Respectfully,

(MRS. ROBERT J.) MARY H. S. JOHNSTON,  
Treasurer General.

The Treasurer General also reported that the total number of deceased since the last Board meeting was 277, resigned 190, and reinstated 31. Moved by Mrs. Heath, seconded by Mrs. Fowler, and carried, *that the 31 members be reinstated.* At the suggestion of the President General, the Board rose in memory of the 277 members who had passed away.

The Treasurer General then presented the following recommendations:

**Recommendations of the Treasurer General**

1. I recommend that the action of the Treasurer General, in purchasing a filing cabinet for the Record Department for \$72, instead of \$66, as authorized at the last meeting of the Board of Management, be approved—the increase in price being necessitated through an error upon the part of the firm submitting estimate.

2. Whereas it was, in the judgment of the Treasurer General, advisable to dispense with the services of Mrs. Bryan as bookkeeper, I recommend that the action of the President General in removing Mrs. Bryan, under authority vested in her under ruling of the Board of Management January 20, 1915, be approved.

3. I recommend that the chief clerk of the Treasury Department have direct charge of the Financial Department and, under the direction of the Treasurer General, have a general supervision of all clerks under the jurisdiction of the Treasurer General.

4. I recommend that the chief clerk of the Record Department have charge of the Record Department and that she keep the time of all clerks under the jurisdiction of the Treasurer General.

5. I recommend that the deputy chief clerk



These were taken up *ad seriatim* and adopted, after being explained by the Treasurer General. *The adoption of recommendation No. 1 of the Treasurer General's report* was moved by Mrs. Gedney, seconded by Miss Serpell, and carried. *The adoption of the Treasurer General's recommendation No. 2* was moved by Mrs. Buel, seconded by Miss Barlow, Mrs. Talbott, and Mrs. Ellison, and carried. Moved by Mrs. Lane, seconded by Mrs. Hall, and carried, *that recommendation 3 be adopted*. Mrs. Wait moved *that recommendation No. 4 by the Treasurer General be adopted*, which motion was seconded by Miss Barlow and carried. *The adoption of recommendation No. 5 of the Treasurer General* was moved by Mrs. Bahnsen, seconded by Mrs. Calhoun, and carried. *The adoption of No. 6* moved by Mrs. Brumbaugh, seconded by Miss Grace M. Pierce, and carried. Moved by Mrs. Minor, seconded by Mrs. Buel, and carried, *that recommendation No. 7 of the Treasurer General be approved*. *The adoption of recommendation No. 8 of the Treasurer General* was moved by Mrs. Calhoun, seconded by Mrs. Bahnsen, and carried. Mrs. Brumbaugh moved *the adoption of No. 9*, which motion was seconded by Mrs. Lane and carried. *The adoption of recommendation No. 10* was moved by Mrs. Boone, seconded by Mrs. Ellison, and carried. Mrs. Buel moved *the adoption of No. 11 recommendation of the Treasurer General*, which was seconded by Mrs. Brumbaugh and carried. *The adoption of recommendation No. 12* was moved by Miss Barlow, seconded by Mrs. Clarke, Mrs. Foster and Mrs. Brumbaugh, and carried. *The adoption of recommendation 13* was moved by Mrs. Hall, seconded by Mrs. Hanger and Mrs. Buel, and carried. Miss Grace M. Pierce moved *the adoption of recommendation No. 14*, which was seconded by Mrs. Clarke and carried. *The adoption of recommendation 15* was moved by Mrs. Lane, seconded by Mrs. Foster, and carried. Mrs. Cook moved *that No. 16 recommendation of Treasurer General be adopted*; seconded by Mrs. McColl, and carried. *The adoption of recommendation No. 17* was moved by Mrs. Wood, seconded by Mrs. Ellison, and carried. On motion of Mrs. Boone, a vote of thanks for her efficiency was tendered the Treasurer General by a rising vote.

In accordance with arrangement made earlier in the session, the Board adjourned at 12:30 for luncheon, to reconvene at 2 P.M.

The afternoon session was called to order at 2:05 P.M.

Mrs. Brumbaugh read her report as Chairman of Finance Committee.

### Report of Finance Committee

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

At the April 23 Board meeting the Finance Committee was authorized to adjust any bills overpaid according to contracts, and during the summer months several were adjusted through the efforts of the President General and the Chairmen of Magazine and Finance Committees. We have to report that on three bills which had not been paid the sum of \$1913.40 was saved to the Society; \$1232 of this had been O. K'd by the former Chairman of the Magazine Committee.

According to the ruling of the Board, making necessary a receipt from the one employed in case of reimbursement, I wrote to Miss Florence G. Finch, former Chairman of Magazine Committee, June 18, asking for receipt from Miss Esther Goldberg for the sum of \$22.50, stating that we could not cause reimbursement until such receipt had reached us. Up to the present time I have received no answer to my letter.

Relative to bill from Monroe Press in regard to application blanks, I wrote August 13 stating that we had received their letter of the 6th requesting settlement of bill, to which they replied that they were holding the express company responsible for one case not received by us and would therefore deduct from their bill \$80, making the bill \$181.35, for which authorization was given the Treasurer General to send check.

The Committee in a meeting early in the summer came to the decision that additional insurance should be placed on the building and contents, and at the first meeting in October authorized an investigation of the insurance with a view of placing this additional protection against fire.

The Chairman had confidential information that owing to the number of inflammable buildings being erected in our immediate vicinity the underwriters contemplated at a very early date raising the rate of insurance. This rate the Chairman had succeeded in having reduced in August by having provided fireproof receptacles for ashes and gasoline, and the Committee felt that we should take advantage of this August reduction before the fire underwriters added to this rate.

1. I would recommend that the Committee be empowered to place an additional \$100,000 on the building and \$75,000 on the contents, the cost of these policies to be \$2027. This will make a total insurance of \$400,000 on building and contents.

2. I would further recommend that a complete inventory be made of the contents of



### Report of Organizing Secretary General

Madam President General and members of the National Board of Management:

The resignation of the State Regent of Arizona, Mrs. Harry L. Chandler, has been received. Owing to continued ill health she felt she could no longer serve.

Through their respective State Regents, the following members at large are presented for confirmation as Organizing Regents: Mrs. Anna Fentress Smead, Camden, Ark.; Mrs. Helen C. Day Jewel, Claremont, Cal.; Mrs. Elizabeth Harrison Starling, Sanford, Fla.; Miss Anna Catherine Henderson, Atlantic, Iowa; Mrs. Maud Nicheiser Thompson, Horton, Kans.; Miss Mary C. Rainey, Moorhead, Minn.; Mrs. Mary Rowe Dugan, Jamaica; Mrs. Bertha Kelsey Hicks, Great Neck, Long Island, and Mrs. Mabel A. S. Jaycox, Richmondville, N. Y.; Mrs. Fannie Phelps Martin, Bismarck, North Dakota; Mrs. M. Lizzie Campbell, Georgetown, Ohio; Mrs. Alice Norwood Apperson, McMinnville, and Mrs. Mary Lothrop Lane, Pendleton, Oregon, and Mrs. Edith Jackson O'Neal, Winchester, Virginia.

The National Board is asked to authorize Chapters at the following places: Grand Haven, Mich.; Kittanning and Waynesburg, Pa.; Claremont and Glasgow, Virginia.

The following Organizing Regencies have expired by time limitation: Miss Bird C. Dunlap, Clarksville, Ark.; Mrs. Anne Watson Merrick, Weiser, Idaho; Mrs. D. Lulu Brown Engelken, Le Mars, Iowa; Miss Jane Duke Hance, Adelina, Md.; Miss Charlotte S. Sammons, Cheboygan, Mich.; Mrs. Annie Matilda Height Bennett, Spring Lake, N. J.; Miss Mary Frances Sapp, Whitesboro, Texas, and Mrs. May Chaplin Collins, Douglas, Wyoming.

The re-appointment of Mrs. Martha Jane Relf, of Monroe, Wisconsin, has been requested by the State Regent of Wisconsin.

The Organizing Regency of Mrs. Mary Sutton Pierce, of Naples, N. Y., has been reported expired by time limitation by mistake. She is about ready to organize the chapter.

The resignation of Mrs. Minnie Cozad Gordon, Organizing Regent at Georgetown, Ohio, has been received.

The Victoria Chapter, New Smyrna, Fla., is to be officially disbanded.

Chapters reported organized since the June 20 Board meeting: Long Beach, at Long Beach, and Major Hugh Moss, at Modesto, Cal.; Sarah Platt Decker, at Durango, Col.; Cambridge, at Cambridge, and Rich, at Anna, Ill.; Christopher Harrison, at Salem, Ind.; Pilot Rock, at Cherokee, and Leon, at Leon, Iowa; Richard Clough Anderson, at Lawrenceburg, Ky.; Chapter at Armstrong, Mo.; Beaverhead at Dillon, and Chief Ignace, at Kalispell,

Mont.; Moorestown, at Moorestown, N. J.; Moravian Trail, at Cadiz, Ohio; Coos Bay, at Marshfield, Ore.; Hugh Ochiltree, at Orange, Texas; William Byrd, at Highland Park, Richmond, Va., and Manitowoc, at Manitowoc, Wis.

Commissions issued: National Officers—19; State and State Vice Regents—41; Organizing Regents—13; and re-election cards to State and State Vice Regents—52.

Charters issued—3.

Officers' lists written for—400.

Officers' lists received—675.

Regents' lists issued—15, three of which were paid for; the others were for National Committee Chairmen.

A vast amount of correspondence incident to the work of the office has been attended to.

Admitted membership June 20, 1917—133,503.

Actual membership June 20, 1917—98,874.

Respectfully submitted,

ANNA LOUISE FLETCHER,

*Organizing Secretary General.*

Miss Crowell stated that she would request that she be permitted to read later some recommendations sent in direct by Mrs. Fletcher. Moved by Miss Barlow, seconded by Mrs. Clarke, and carried, that the report of the *Organizing Secretary General* be accepted.

There being considerable feeling expressed by members regarding the circularizing of the Board with reference to a local dispute, it was moved by Mrs. Foster, seconded by Miss Campbell, and carried, that this Board resolve itself into a *Committee of the Whole*. Mrs. Calhoun was requested to take the chair.

Moved by Mrs. Bahnsen, seconded by Mrs. Howell, and carried, that we rise from *Committee of the Whole* and report. The President General then resumed the chair and the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole reported the recommendation from that committee that the *Berry-Weeks* matter be referred to the *District of Columbia Executive Committee*, with power to act, which recommendation was put to vote of the Board and carried. Moved by Mrs. Bosley, seconded by Miss Serpell, and carried, that in future all chapter dissensions be settled in the chapter; if this cannot be done, to be settled in the State; should this fail, then the matter be brought before the National Board by respective State Regent for final action.

Mrs. Heath read her report as follows:

### Report of Director General in Charge of Report to Smithsonian Institution

Madam President General and Members of the Board:

I am glad to say, as your Director General in charge of the report to the Smithsonian Institution, that I have at last a short report to

make of my work. Everything was ready to send out on time, October 1 (as is the usual order), but the list of Chapter Regents and their addresses, some 1600, did not reach me in time to get the envelopes addressed by the first. This list reached me September 29, and as that was Saturday, I could not get the stenographer to work on Sunday; consequently it was Monday, October 1, before I could get any of them ready, and you can easily imagine that it took more than a day to address, fill, seal and stamp over 1600 envelopes.

State Regents should have received their reports on time, for I procured their names and addresses from the Magazine.

The replies are coming in by every mail, and I do hope I shall not have many second letters to send out to delinquent Chapters. The blanks used this year were copied from those used heretofore, and are quite good, but by another year I hope we can improve upon them a little by making them less bulky and more simple and practical. State Regents, please have your Chapter Regents send in a report, whether small or large, for I want our first report to be at least up to the average.

Respectfully,

NETTIE M. HEATH,

*Director General in Charge of the Report to the Smithsonian Institution.*

The adoption of my report was moved by Mrs. Heath, seconded by Mrs. Fowler, and carried. The President General said that in the statement of Mrs. Heath, that she had not received the list of Chapter Regents and their addresses in time to send out the letters October 1, there was no reflection on the office where these lists were prepared, the trouble being caused by the failure of the chapters to send in the names and addresses of their new regents, and the impossibility of having an up-to-date list with elections occurring practically every day.

Mrs. Fowler presented her report and asked that the itemized list of accessions be printed, as was customary, reading of these only the summary.

#### **Report of Librarian General**

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

On October 1 letters were sent by your Librarian General to all State Regents asking them to elect State Librarians. They, in turn, will see that Chapters add librarians to their list of officers. In this way every "Daughter" is brought into touch with the work we are trying to carry on in the library. We have State and Chapter historians, who greatly assist the work of the Historian General. Then why not State and Chapter librarians? Your

Librarian General, and her very capable office librarians, need the co-operation and interest of every "Daughter" to bring the library to its proper standard.

Since the last Board meeting an offer was made to obtain for the library copies of the pension applications of all New Hampshire pensioners for the cost of copying. This offer, made through the courtesy of the New Hampshire Historical Society and Mrs. Amos G. Draper, was gratefully accepted. Thus far ninety-one New Hampshire pension records have been copied, amounting to two hundred and nineteen pages, the records varying in length from one to fifteen pages each, an average of two pages. It is interesting to note in this connection that two officers, Thomas Baldwin, ensign, and Caleb Welch, sergeant, are given, whose records do not appear in the New Hampshire rolls, except as signers of the Association Test. A very full description of the Revolutionary activities of the town of Haverhill, N. H., more complete than that given in the History of Haverhill, is found in the papers of Jacob Bayley. Also official proof from the letters of General Washington at the State Department that Jacob Bayley was a Brigadier General during the Revolution, as his descendants have always claimed, and not merely a colonel, as given in our published records. From Mrs. Draper's copy of these New Hampshire pension records, Miss Wilson, in the Librarian General's office, has made a typewritten copy, which we bind and place upon our shelves.

Five hundred miscellaneous pension records, copied in the Registrar General's office, have also been typewritten for the library by Miss Wilson, and form part of a collection not found in any other part of the country. A collection unique in the library of our Society.

The most valuable gift of books the library has ever received is the five hundred volumes of the "Index to the Rolls of Honor of the Lineage Books, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution," presented by Mrs. Samuel Ammon, of Pittsburgh. The State of Pennsylvania paid for the compilation and Mrs. Ammon secured permission to have the cards copied and the Index published in book form, for which she herself bore the entire expense. One thousand volumes were printed. Five hundred were sold, partly paying for publication. The five hundred presented to the library by Mrs. Ammon are valued at five dollars each, representing a gift of twenty-five hundred dollars. Needless to say, Mrs. Ammon has been heartily thanked in the name of the Society and of the library.

Since the last Board meeting your Librarian General has had made and presented to the

library a list of the first one hundred births, marriages, deaths and wills on record in Tippecanoe County, Indiana. If Chapters would take up this work it could be divided among the members and made comparatively easy for each one, while it would add valuable records to the library. This also would be a collection not found in any other library.

Since the June Board meeting we have received the following:

#### BOOKS.

*Five hundred volumes of the Index of the Rolls of Honor (Ancestor's Index) in the Lineage Books of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Volumes 1 to 40.* Presented by Mrs. Samuel Ammon.

*A Genealogical Record of one branch of the Donaldson Family in America; descendants of Moses Donaldson.* Compiled by May Donaldson McKittrick. 1916.

*Register of the Ohio Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, 1912-1913.* Compiled by W. L. Curry. Presented by the compiler.

*Vital Records of Tippecanoe County, Indiana.* Compiled and presented by Mrs. James M. Fowler, Librarian General, N. S. D. A. R.

*History of Whitingham, Vermont.* Published in 1886. Presented by Mrs. Willard S. Augsbury.

*Pennsylvania Society of the Sons of the Revolution. Proceedings 1900-1906, 1906-1913, 1913-1916.* Three volumes. Edited by Ethan Allen Weaver, secretary.

*Site and Relic Society of Germantown. Historical Addresses, 1906-1914.* The last four volumes presented by the "Philadelphia" Chapter, through Mrs. Ashbel Welch and Mrs. Robert Alexander.

*Maryland Records, Colonial, Revolutionary, County and Church, from Original Sources.* By Gaius Marcus Brumbaugh, M. S., M. D. Presented through "The Wheel," a literary club of Baltimore, Md., by Mrs. Walter B. Swindell.

*Vital Records of Abington, Massachusetts.* Two volumes. Boston, 1912.

*Alabama, Her Historical Resources, War Record and Public Men.* By W. Brewer. Montgomery, 1872.

*Early History of Atlantic County, New Jersey. Record of First Year's Work of Atlantic County Historical Society, 1915.* Laura S. T. Welles, Mrs. L. Dow Balliett, editors; Mrs. M. R. M. Fish, assistant editor. Presented by Mrs. L. Dow Balliett.

*History of Berlin, Connecticut.* By Catherine M. North. Rearranged and edited by Adolph Burnett Benson, New Haven, 1916. Presented by "Emma Hart Willard" Chapter.

*Unwritten History of Braddock's Field.* Braddock, 1917. Presented by Miss Florence Mench.

*History of Concord, New Hampshire, from 1725 to 1853.* By Nathaniel Bouton. Concord, 1856.

*Concord Town Records, 1732-1820.* Concord, 1894.

*Index to Concord Town Records.* Compiled by Otis Hammond. Concord, 1900. The last three volumes presented by "Rumford" Chapter.

*The Proceedings of the Dedication of the Soldiers' Monument, Dover, Mass., June 18, 1910.*

*Dover Farms in which is Traced the Development of the Territory from the First Settlement in 1640 to 1900.* By Frank Smith, Dover, 1914. The last two presented by Mr. Frank Smith, through Mrs. George Kuhn Clarke.

*Vital Records of Hopkinton, Mass.* Boston, 1911.

*Illinois in 1818.* By Solon Justus Buck. Illinois Centennial Commission Publications, volume I. Springfield, 1917. Presented.

*Historic Indiana, Being Chapters in the Story of the Hoosier State from the Romantic Period of Foreign Exploration to the Present Time.* By Julia Henderson Levering. New York, 1909. Presented by the author.

*Upper Iowa Alumnus.* Alumni register number. Fayette, Iowa, 1917. Presented by Miss Nellie I. Stevenson.

*History of Jericho, Vermont.* Edited by C. H. Hayden, L. C. Stevens, LaF. Wilbur, Rev. S. H. Barnum. Burlington 1916.

*The Kentucky River Navigation.* By Mary Verhoeff. Louisville, 1917. Filson Club publication, No. 28.

*Publications of the Louisiana Historical Society. Proceedings and Report, 1916.* New Orleans, 1917. Presented by the society.

*Historic Graves of Maryland and of the District of Columbia, with the Inscriptions Appearing on the Tombstones in most of the Counties of the State and in Washington and Georgetown.* Edited by Helen W. Ridgely. New York, 1908. Presented by Miss Alethea Serpell.

*Economic and Social Beginnings of Michigan. A Study of the Settlement of the Lower Peninsula During the Territorial Period, 1805-1837.* By George Newman Fuller, Lansing. Presented by Michigan Historical Society.

*Vital Records of New Haven, Connecticut, 1649-1850.* Part 1. Prepared and published by the Connecticut Society of the Order of the Founders and Patriots of America. Hartford, 1917.





from the First Flag Pole Gavel Fund. This flag is smaller than the Congress flag and larger than the day flags, and floats at Board meetings only.

I have the honor also to report the safe journey of the model Frigate "Constitution" on July 30. Under the guidance of one of our men it was conveyed to the United States Academy at Annapolis and was most enthusiastically received by the superintendent and sailors, who took immediate charge of it.

It is now being repaired and will be placed on exhibition in their great hall, where it will be an object of study and observation by the youth who will form the naval fighting force of the future.

Respectfully submitted,

CATHERINE BRITTIN BARLOW,  
*Custodian of Flags.*

Miss Barlow then read her report as Curator General.

#### Report of Curator General

Madam President General, Members of the National Board of Management:

I have the honor to report on the following accessions to the Museum, received since the June Board meeting:

Photostat copy of parole of Lord Cornwallis, presented by Mrs. Sheppard W. Foster,

French fan, formerly owned by Mrs. Sallie King Nathey, presented by Miss Mary M. Poor, Massachusetts.

Velvet purse, of the Revolutionary period, presented by Mrs. W. G. Bain and Mrs. L. R. Lang, Illinois.

Sugar tongs, silver, of the Revolutionary period, purchased from Museum Fund.

Collar of fine French embroidery, formerly owned by Mary Antes, presented by Mrs. Marietta M. Smith, District of Columbia.

Silver table spoon, formerly owned by Peter Garrett, presented by Mrs. Frederick L. Voland, District of Columbia.

Cartridge box, canteen, leather belt and silver-plated shoe buckles, all used by Francis Fulham, a Revolutionary soldier, presented by his great-granddaughter, Miss Katharine Kimball, New Hampshire.

Collection of fine French and eyelet embroideries, comprising capes, collars and undersleeves, presented by the Misses Katharine and Maud O. Kimball, New Hampshire.

Manuscript copy of a musical score, work done by William Beattie in 1790, presented by his granddaughter, Miss Helen Beatty, Pennsylvania.

Pair of gold rimmed spectacles, presented by the Misses Katharine and Maud O. Kimball, New Hampshire.

Silver-topped glass perfume bottle, presented by Miss Anna S. Eisenbrey, Philadelphia, Pa.

Two scarfs, one of fine silk and wool and one of silk striped gauze, formerly owned by Ann Fairchild Headley, great-great-grandmother of the donor, Mrs. Grace Hill Holzberg, District of Columbia.

I recommend that the efficiency of the only clerk, Miss Kent, in Museum be recognized and her salary of \$75 per month be raised to \$100 per month, from November 1.

Respectfully submitted,

CATHERINE BRITTIN BARLOW,  
*Curator General of Museum.*

*The acceptance of the report of the Curator General and Chairman of Revolutionary Relics Committee* was moved by Mrs. Wait, seconded by Mrs. Hanger, and carried. Miss Barlow went into detail as to her hopes and ambitions for the Museum and of the service her assistant had been able to render. Mrs. Bosley moved the adoption of Miss Barlow's recommendation, which motion was seconded by Miss Serpell. During the discussion on this motion a recommendation was read from the Organizing Secretary General requesting that her first clerk should receive \$100 per month, the second \$85, and her third clerk, immediately upon becoming permanent, should receive \$65 per month. During the progress of the discussion, it appearing that Mrs. Boone, State Regent of Kentucky, was compelled to leave, the President General requested that the regular order of business be suspended and Miss Grace M. Pierce be permitted to read that part of her report as Chairman of Building and Grounds Committee that had to do with the Kentucky room, showing that Kentucky would furnish the room on the third floor, heretofore known as the Rest Room, and it would be known as the Kentucky Room. At the request of the President General, Miss Pierce explained that the room was first furnished as a Rest Room by Miss Vining, of Massachusetts.

According to the ruling, each State was to pay a certain amount toward a room to be known as the construction of the room, and no individual was to be allowed to have a room of her own, it must belong to the State. Miss Vining sent the furniture on and it was placed in the room, no payment was made, and the room was simply known as the Rest Room—it could not be known as her room because of the ruling that no room could be held by an individual. Miss Vining was recently written to and told that the Society now needed the room, and in reply she wrote that she had given the furniture to the National Society, and it was arranged that it be temporarily stored somewhere, if possible, some of the pieces as part of the Society's exhibit at the National Museum, and when there was a new

office building an effort would be made to find a room where the furniture could again be properly placed. There being no prior claim on the room, therefore, it was given to Kentucky to be known as the Kentucky Room. Moved by Mrs. Gedney, seconded by Mrs. Heath and carried, *that the former Rest Room be known as the Kentucky Room.* Mrs. Boone thanked the Chairman of the Building and Grounds Committee and the Board, and told of some of the valuable pieces that had already been promised for the furnishing of the room.

The motion of Mrs. Bosley that Miss Kent's salary be increased from \$75 to \$100 a month was then put and declared lost.

Mrs. Pulsifer then read her report as Corresponding Secretary General, as follows:

#### Report of Corresponding Secretary General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

I have the honor to report the work in my office as quite up to date, that the new Committee Lists have been sent to the National Officers, State Regents, State Vice-Regents, Committee Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen, and Division Directors—in all about two thousand copies. We were able to get most of these out immediately upon receipt from the printers and the balance very shortly thereafter.

Thirteen hundred and sixty-five letters have been received and ten hundred and fourteen written.

While most of the letters have been of a purely business character, many have asked for information on national and patriotic affairs, not limited to D. A. R. activities. A recent letter, to which a personal reply was made by the Corresponding Secretary General, requested information as to the "Why of D. A. R. Parliamentary Law." Also a request for the "opinion of the Corresponding Secretary General as to the Columbine for the National Flower."

Seven hundred and forty-four orders for supplies have been filled and mailed, consisting of:

Application blanks .....	11,079
General Information leaflets .....	1,025
How to Become a Member leaflet ..	1,104
Constitutions .....	1,101
Transfer cards .....	467

The three deliveries of mail each day have as usual been assorted and delivered.

The time of the clerk in my office has been shared with the Finance Committee.

Naturally the growth of the Society has been attended by a constant increase in correspondence and other work of the office which has

reached such proportions as to require additional clerical assistance. Miss Mary E. L. Hall was employed from April 27 to June 9 on a per diem basis, during which time the work of the office was brought up to date. She then applied for appointment as an assistant clerk on a salary basis. I recommend that this appointment be made.

Respectfully submitted,

ADELAIDE P. PULSIFER,  
Corresponding Secretary General.

The adoption of this report was moved by Mrs. Pulsifer, seconded by Mrs. Longley, and carried.

Miss Grace M. Pierce read her report as Chairman of Building and Grounds Committee as follows:

#### Report of Building and Grounds Committee

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

The Building and Grounds Committee submit the following report.

Since the June Board meeting the following repairs have been made upon the building as ordered by the National Board of Management.

All painting of outside and inside woodwork has been completed. The corridors, stairways, rear of auditorium, back of stage, kitchen, etc., have been painted and refinished. The piping for gas has been placed inside the building and the outside connection only remains to be done. The roof has been water-proofed and the concrete driveway at the rear of the building has been relaid. The repointing of the stone work is now under way and finished as far as the third story is concerned and the scaffolding is now being placed for the second story. In having this work done the fact has been revealed that the stone work of the porte cochere, north and south porticoes, and center of building was originally laid up without mortar, only a thin veneering being used to cover joints.

The building has been carefully looked after during the summer months by the members of the Committee remaining in the city, and I think you will agree it is in excellent condition. The repainting of the halls has awakened several States to the desire to repaint their respective state rooms. Michigan has voted to build in a large bookcase and to paint. New Jersey will add attractive lights and other improvements, and Ohio, Indiana, and Maine have asked for estimates. Your Committee, through the Superintendent, has secured estimates on all rooms, so that any State so desiring may have facts and figures. Kentucky will furnish the room on the third floor here-

tofore known as the rest room, so that it can be used as an office, a change much needed on account of increasing work of the Society. This room has been paid for by the State of Kentucky, and, henceforth, will be known as the Kentucky room. The room in the southeast corner of the basement has been cleared from storage and is now used for the work of the War Relief Committee. The space in the basement beneath the south portico has been made into a storeroom for the MAGAZINE Department.

A request for increased store room having come from several National Officers, the Committee makes its first recommendation.

1. That the National Officers be authorized to go over their files and destroy all correspondence not necessary for their records. This would result in economy of space and filing cases.

2. That after the increase of postage goes into effect, postal cards be used as far as possible.

3. Many requests having come to the Committee for use of the Building on Sundays and week days, that we continue to close the Building to all other than D. A. R. and strictly Government affairs.

4. That the \$17.06 in the business office be used to replenish the Red Cross boxes for the clerks and employees.

5. That the estimates for lavatories be referred to the Board and instruction as to further proceeding on the part of your Committee be asked.

6. That the request of the Registrar General for an additional section of filing case be granted.

7. That the former custom of granting of a half holiday to the clerical force on the Saturday following Board Meeting be restored.

8. Your Committee did not deem it advisable, at this time, to recommend any further increase of salaries to the clerical force, but, on the recommendation of the Superintendent, we submit the following increase for the house force:

Frank K. Otts, watchman, present salary \$60 to \$70.

Estes Scott, guide, present salary \$50 to \$55.  
LeCount Woodson, messenger and printer, present salary, \$50 to \$55.

George Hughes, assistant guide and telegraph operator, \$35 to \$40.

Alfred Lawson, janitor, present salary, \$1.75 per day to \$2.

Roland Dawson, janitor, present salary, \$1.50 per day to \$1.75.

Maud Steeps and Ellen Carmody, charwomen, present salary, each \$1 per day to \$1.25.

This last increase to date from July 1, 1917.

Respectfully submitted,

GRACE M. PIERCE,  
*Chairman, Building and Grounds Committee.*

Moved by Mrs. Maupin, seconded by Mrs. Sherrerd, and carried, that report of Building and Grounds Committee be accepted. The adoption of recommendation No. 1 of the Chairman of the Building and Grounds Committee was moved by Mrs. Bahnsen, seconded by Mrs. Butterworth, and carried. Mrs. Calhoun moved the adoption of recommendation No. 2 of Building and Grounds Committee, which was seconded by Miss Serpell and carried. After considerable discussion, the acceptance of recommendation No. 3 was moved by Mrs. Sherrerd. Mrs. Butterworth moved to amend by making the recommendation read that our Hall should be closed on Sundays, and opened on week days only to Daughters of the American Revolution and strictly governmental meetings, which was seconded by Mrs. Longley and carried. Mrs. Sherrerd then moved the acceptance of recommendation No. 3 as amended by Mrs. Butterworth, which was seconded by Mrs. Maupin and carried. The acceptance of recommendation No. 4 was moved by Mrs. Heath, seconded by Mrs. Fowler, and carried. With regard to recommendation No. 5, on motion of Mrs. Brumbaugh, seconded by Mrs. Hall, it was carried that action be postponed until some future date. Moved by Mrs. Cook, seconded by Mrs. Minor, and carried, that recommendation No. 6 of Miss Pierce be adopted. The adoption of recommendation No. 7 was moved by Mrs. Hall, seconded by Mrs. Brumbaugh, and carried. Recommendation No. 8 was discussed at some length, and the adoption of Recommendation No. 8 that the salaries be increased as per the recommendation, with the exception of the charwomen, but that they be paid 25 extra per day from July 1 to October 1, and from October 1 they be paid \$1.50 per day, was moved by Mrs. Heath, seconded by Mrs. Hall and carried.

The recommendations of the Organizing Secretary General was then taken up and the adoption of the recommendation of the Organizing Secretary General (whereby the office of the Organizing Secretary General will be authorized to furnish Regents' Lists to all active National Officers upon request, free of charge), was moved by Miss Campbell, seconded by Mrs. Foster, and carried. The motion of Mrs. Foster, seconded by Miss Campbell, that the recommendation No. 2 of Organizing Secretary General be adopted (that her first clerk shall receive \$100 per month, the second \$85 per month, and the third clerk, immediately upon becoming permanent, shall get \$65 per

month) was put and lost. Moved by Miss Crowell and unanimously concurred in, *that this Board send to the Organizing Secretary General, Mrs. Fletcher, an expression of regret at her absence and hope for her speedy restoration to health.*

Mrs. Brumbaugh moved *the adoption of the recommendation of the Corresponding Secretary General* (for the appointment of Miss Hall as assistant clerk on a salary basis). This was seconded by Mrs. Ellison and carried.

Miss Grace M. Pierce presented a supplemental report consisting of 165 applications for membership, making the total number of applications presented for membership 1701, total number of papers verified since June Board meeting 2575. Miss Pierce stated that counting those admitted at the present meeting the total enrolment of the Society was 135,204, and with the deductions at that meeting made the actual membership 100,140. By unanimous consent, the supplemental report of the Registrar General was accepted and the Secretary instructed to cast the ballot. Miss Crowell announced that she had cast the ballot for the 165 applicants and the President General declared them duly elected.

Mrs. Minor read the following report:

#### **Report of Chairman of Magazine Committee**

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

Since my report to you in June four numbers of the Magazine have been issued; the July, August, September and October numbers, the first to be issued under your new editor, Miss Lincoln, the new publishers, J. B. Lippincott Company, and your new Chairman. They have been issued promptly the first of each month and I have had as has the Editor, numerous letters of congratulation from members all over the country, stating they were pleased with its looks and quality in every way. These statements are particularly satisfactory because no matter how good are our intentions and how hard we try to produce a Magazine worthy of our Society, if it does not please the members our work will be in vain. I am pleased to say there are very few complaints of non-receipt of Magazine from subscribers. Your Chairman is most anxious to have the subscription list as perfect as possible and would ask the coöperation of each member of the Board to this end, urging any subscriber to report as early as possible any change of address and also if she does not receive the Magazine promptly.

As you know the May and June Magazines under the old contract were issued

after I came into office. When the bills for these came to me to approve for payment, I found on studying the contract that the Carey Printing Company (the firm that was printing it) were overcharging us for several items, and I refused to sign the bills until corrected. There was much correspondence and many telegrams about the matter. On June 30 I met the President General in New York, as she too was anxious to see them about the illegally printed certificates, and we went to the office of the printer, together with a publisher and a lawyer, to request or demand if necessary, the correction of the two bills for May and June. Mr. Friedman, the vice-president of the company, agreed to the reduction of the bills on account of overcharge and the following amounts were deducted:

Overcharge on cover .....	\$300
Overcharge on wrappers .....	250
Excess quantity .....	16
Difference in mailing.....	50
	<hr/>
	\$616

making a total of \$616 for each of the May and June issues of the Magazine, or \$1232 in all.

Mr. Friedman also agreed to cancel the bill of \$305.08 on certificates, making a grand total of \$1537.08 saved for the Society.

Your Chairman disposed of the large table desk with glass top, sent her by the former chairman, Miss Finch, as per vote of the Board. The desk cost \$41; your Chairman sold it for \$35. Check for this amount was sent to the Treasurer General, a difference of only \$6 for a second-hand desk, minus the glass top which was broken before it reached her.

As regards the R. R. Bowker case which was referred by the April Board to your Chairman for settlement. She studied the contract and found the first step to make was to appoint an arbitrator to act for our Society in conjunction with a Mr. Krugler appointed several years ago to act for Mr. Wilson and the R. R. Bowker Company, and who has been waiting four years for this Society to make an appointment as per agreement in contract. Mr. A. C. Balch, of the firm of J. B. Lippincott Company consented to act for the D. A. R. and your Chairman feels the Society is most fortunate in securing Mr. Balch. These two arbitrators were to choose a third disinterested arbitrator. Your Chairman met the above two gentlemen, together with Mr. Bowker, to talk over the agreement on July 27 in

New York, and the third arbitrator was chosen, a Mr. G. Frank Smith. Mr. Smith was formerly one of the heads of the Book Lovers' Library and is now with the Collin, Armstrong Company, Advertising Agents. These gentlemen will meet and decide what our obligations are, if any, in connection with this matter, and I shall report to you later regarding it.

Not being able after repeated requests to get a report of our advertising business from the former Chairman or our advertising agent, Mr. W. J. Thompson, I wrote each advertiser, asking for a report of their business. I wanted to collect, if possible, the four or five thousand dollars the former chairman stated to the President General and myself she thought was still due the Society. Of the forty-one advertisers only five have failed to respond to my letter. So far I have collected \$51.65 from two firms who wrote they had never received a bill. These checks were forwarded to the Treasurer General. In many cases I find firms placed their ads. through an advertising agent and referred me to them. I am now in correspondence with several and will report later the results.

Your Chairman and the President General has signed a contract with the J. B. Lippincott Company to publish our magazine and placed it on file in the office of the Recording Secretary General. This contract may be terminated by mutual consent by either party giving to the other party sixty days' notice in writing of its intentions to alter or end this agreement.

Your Chairman has written every State Regent, asking her to have a table at her State Conference on which Magazines will be for sale, and some one in charge to take subscriptions, and if possible, some one on the program to speak in the interests of the Magazine. Almost every State Regent has answered, showing a genuine spirit of co-operation. Most of the State Conferences do not occur until March, so the State Chairmen are sending out a letter to the Regents of their state, urging subscriptions. We have 6310 subscribers, a pitifully small number out of a membership of 100,000, but we are hopeful of securing more.

The Magazine belongs to you, it belongs to every Daughter. The editor, the publishers and our Treasurer General—to whom the money goes for subscriptions and who consequently has charge of the subscription lists—and your Chairman are working together, giving their best service, trying to make the Magazine so interesting to every

Daughter that she will feel she can not be without it.

ANNE ROGERS MINOR,  
*Chairman, Magazine Committee.*

Moved by Mrs. Bahnsen, seconded by Mrs. Calhoun, and carried, *that the report of the Chairman of the Magazine Committee be accepted.*

Miss Lincoln read the following report:

#### Report of Editor of Magazine

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

Four magazines have been published and the fifth number is in press since my first report to this Board in June last. Your Chairman of the Magazine Committee, Mrs. Minor, has already told you that the paid in subscriptions to the Magazine now total 6310—considering all the obstacles which the magazine had to overcome that is a good commencement, but, like *Oliver Twist*, we want "more."

At the June Board meeting the recommendation of the Chairman of the Magazine Committee that a certain sum, say \$100, be set aside to pay for articles for the magazine for six months, was adopted.

That such a procedure has been beneficial is proved by the increased interest the magazine has aroused. This interest is testified by numerous complimentary letters and favorable comment; and if the subscribers are pleased the advertisers are satisfied. They will advertise in a magazine which is opened and read.

From the fund of \$100 I have purchased seven articles, four of which have not yet been used and will appear in the November and December magazines. The sum paid for these articles totals \$66, leaving a balance of this fund in the Treasurer General's charge of \$34. The highest price paid for an article has been \$15, small payment when you consider that authors get from \$50 to \$500 for short articles, and \$1500 is a fair price for serial rights.

It is perhaps not generally known that business men in New York have awakened to the necessity of the study of American history, carrying with it the inculcation of American ideals and the principles on which this country is founded. These men, urged by such able Americans as Thomas Nelson Page, our Ambassador to Italy, are today planning to spend large sums to achieve the end desired—increased knowledge of American history.

There seems to be a growing sentiment everywhere that the DAUGHTERS OF THE

AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE is the channel best fitted to encourage the study of American history. On Monday last I went to the U. S. National Museum to pay for photographs to illustrate an article, and the chiefs of the different departments assured me that there would be no charge, for the Museum was in entire sympathy with the efforts of the Magazine to secure and publish valuable material. The same spirit of coöperation and encouragement met me when I applied to the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York, and valuable data and interesting photographs, supplied by these two great Museums, will appear from time to time in the magazine.

Gilbert Grosvenor, the editor who made the National Geographic Magazine the foremost periodical of the day, considers that the publication of historic facts and incidents in a *readable form* is as great a memorial to our dead heroes as any monument erected in their honor.

The article by the Registrar General, Miss Grace Pierce, has brought us many complimentary letters. It is such historical data as she uses in her account of these three plucky Americans which enhances the usefulness and value of the Magazine.

Another good friend whom the magazine has gained is Mrs. James Lyons, of Richmond, Va., great-great-granddaughter of Patrick Henry. Mrs. Lyons has generously contributed two articles, one, "Old Richmond," which appeared in the September issue, and aroused great interest, and another, "A Soldier of the Revolution," which will be published in the November magazine.

An article, also appearing in the November magazine, is generously contributed by Mrs. John L. Buel, State Regent of Connecticut. She has written most entertainingly about old silver and gives valuable "pointers" to those seeking to identify old family plate.

The Magazine has been fortunate in securing the promise of an article from Mr. E. H. Sothern. Mr. Sothern's literary ability is of high order, and has made him as well known in the world of literature as his histrionic genius in another field, has placed him at the head of the American stage.

A notice was published by the Recording Secretary General in the September issue of the Magazine calling the attention of members to the necessity of studying parliamentary rules preparatory to the proposed changes in the constitution in April. This announcement has brought letters inquiring where the writers can secure copies of "Robert's Rules of Order."

These inquiries raised the question of devoting space in the Magazine to parliamentary problems, and I wrote to General Henry M. Robert, the celebrated authority on parliamentary procedure, and asked if he would consider conducting a page of "Questions and Answers" in the Magazine for the benefit of those desiring to consult him; the problems to be put in the form of questions to be answered by him in the magazine.

After thinking it over General Robert responded very cordially that he would undertake such a page, and stated that in addition to answering questions he would use unpublished material which will later appear in his new book, we having the right of serial publication only.

General Robert can be of inestimable service to all Daughters of the American Revolution in solving knotty problems through such a department without heavy expense to the individual member. He is the recognized standard authority on parliamentary law, and his books are consulted by all teachers of that subject. His connection with the magazine will add greatly to its prestige, and will help us materially with advertisers. The more we secure well-known contributors the more likely are we to secure substantial advertising.

I plan to pay General Robert for his page in the December magazine the \$30 remaining to me in the fund set aside for contributions.

May I recommend to the Board that it appropriate the sum of \$330, from which to pay General Robert \$30 monthly, commencing with January, for conducting such a department, for the ensuing year.

I feel confident, aside from the assistance General Robert can and will render our Society by placing his knowledge and experience in parliamentary law at the service of all who ask his aid, that to have him associated with us will be an investment which will treble the value of our magazine.

I ask your most earnest consideration of this recommendation.

Respectfully submitted,  
NATALIE SUMNER LINCOLN,  
Editor.

Moved by Mrs. Johnston, seconded by Mrs. Pulsifer, and carried, *that the report of Editor of Magazine be accepted.* Moved by Mrs. Cook, seconded and carried, *that the recommendation of the Editor be adopted.*

Mrs. Minor presented the following recommendation:

Miss Lincoln has told us how she has eked out the \$100, set aside by direction of the June Board to pay for contributions, to

cover the expense of seven excellent articles and secure a page from General Robert for the December magazine, and now she has left \$4.00!

That the introduction of well-written articles has improved the magazine is apparent; it has helped win subscribers, secured advertisers, and enabled us to take pride in the magazine which, without detracting from its usefulness as our official publication, has now become a channel for the promulgation of American history.

We have seen how judiciously Miss Lincoln has used the \$100—let us give her more aid and support by putting aside the sum of \$500, with which to purchase articles for the magazine during the coming year. This will not be taking that amount of money out of the Treasury, in a lump sum, the money will remain in the Treasurer General's hands, drawing interest in the bank, until such time as articles are required.

I feel very strongly that the magazine needs well-written articles of historic and patriotic subjects, and I do not think that this great Society should ask charity of distinguished writers—for that is what it amounts to when we beg a writer to give an article gratuitously.

Therefore, let us appropriate the sum of \$500. We will get it back in a better magazine.

I move, Madam President General, *that the sum of \$500 be set aside in the Treasurer General's office for the use of the Editor to purchase articles for the Magazine during the coming year*, seconded by Mrs. Ellison, and, after a general discussion, carried.

The hour of six having been reached, and adjournment for dinner having been agreed upon for 6.30, the President General requested the Publicity Director of the War Relief Service Committee to read her report in order that the members might be able to discuss the recommendations during the intermission, and in order also that some of the members who could not be present at the evening session might hear what had been done. Mrs. Wait therefore read the following report:

#### **Report of Publicity Director, War Relief Service Committee**

Madam President General and Members of the Board:

After the meeting of your War Relief Service Committee June 21, 1917, at which it was decided to distribute certain literature and information regarding War Relief work, your Publicity Director began to

study ways and means of carrying out the project. After due investigation she decided to issue Bulletins as the simplest, quickest and most direct method of spreading to all our chapters the desired information.

To this end, sixteen Bulletins have been issued, namely:

No. 1. To State Regents only, requesting them to notify chapters regarding knitting for certain vessels, etc.

The remaining fifteen Bulletins were issued so that there would be a sufficient number for each chapter, as it was found that much time was lost when each State Regent had to have the matter printed or typed for her own State, and then the notices were not uniform as they should be, as they were instructions from a National Committee.

No. 2. Clippings Bureau.

No. 3. French Orphans.

No. 4. Jelly.

No. 5. Comfort Kit Bags.

No. 6. Methods of Marking Gifts.

No. 7. Food.

No. 8, No. 8a, No. 9. Knitting.

No. 10. On Reporting of Work.

No. 11. Reports to be filled out by State and Chapter Regents.

No. 12. Home Service.

No. 13. Paraffin Candles or Ration Heaters.

No. 14. Sending Gifts to the Navy.

No. 15. An All-American America.

No. 16. Liberty Loan.

Nos. 8, 8a, and 9 were issued because No. 1 was exhausted and Chapters wrote enquiring for instructions from this office. These Bulletins were counted out and ready to go to the Director for distribution when the controversy between the Secretary of the Navy and the Navy League culminated and were held as that controversy made them out of date.

No. 6. Marking of Gifts was designed to help us keep our identity—that the men receiving our gifts might realize that the descendants of other heroes were appreciating their loyalty to Old Glory.

Nos. 10 and 11 were gotten out because reports coming into this office in a desultory way were so fine that it seemed most desirable to have them in form so that they could be preserved, and also so that this Board might have before it at this meeting the progress of the National War Work since Congress 1917, to assist us in future publicity plans.

The National Committee of Patriotic and Defense Societies asked in September for a

file of our Bulletins, and after consulting it requested 200 Bulletins No. 12; another request has just been received from that Committee asking us to send them our Bulletins in the future as they are including them in the literature of various patriotic organizations which they are distributing.

The National Board of the Y. W. C. A. has asked for any of our Bulletins which might cooperate with their work, and I have forwarded to them Bulletin No. 12 on Home Service and Bulletin No. 15 on an All-American America.

The Deputy War Food Commissioner of Ohio requested our Bulletin No. 13, Paraffin Candles or Ration Heaters, to be used in his work in families where there are children, and I forwarded to him a consignment.

Bulletins Nos. 12 and 13 have been exploited in the press as our work.

The National Security League has asked our cooperation in distributing to our membership their Bulletins on Food Conservation and the Food Card of the Food Administrator.

Besides these sixteen Bulletins, your Publicity Director has sent out 1600 Economics Bulletins, Woman's Section of Navy League; 1600 Nellie Custis Cook Book announcements, paid for by Sarah Caswell Angell Chapter; 1600 Comfort Kit Bags Bulletins, Woman's Section, Navy League; 50 Manuals of Voluntary Aid, the gift of the Woman's Section of Navy League to the State Regents; 1600 Clippings Instructions; 1600 Clippings Envelopes; 1600 Navy League Bulletins 164; 1600 Navy League Bulletins 162; 1600 Magazines; 50 Circular Letters to State Regents; total distribution, 38,500.

All of the vessels enumerated in Navy League Bulletin 162 have been taken by the Daughters. The list includes U. S. Ships, Barney, Maryland; Barry, Texas; Biddle, Massachusetts; Conyngham, Minnesota; Dale, New Mexico; Fanning, Minnesota; Hopkins, Kansas; Nicholson, Maine; O'Brien, Michigan; Paul Jones, Michigan; Preble, Massachusetts; Tingey, Michigan; Truxton, Massachusetts; Whipple, Colorado.

Besides these fourteen vessels for which we have pledged knitted garments for the period of the war, the following twenty vessels have also been officially assigned through the office of Publicity Director: Cleveland, Ohio; Cummings, Missouri; Foote, Ohio; Jacob Jones, Missouri; Orion, Massachusetts; Peoria, Massachusetts; Potomac, Massachusetts; Samar, Massachusetts; Submarine D-1, Michigan; Submarine K-7, Minnesota; Submarine 60, Minnesota;

Submarine 61, Minnesota; Submarine 71, Minnesota; Submarine 76, Minnesota; Submarine 77, Minnesota; Submarine 80, Ohio; Submarine 81, Ohio; Thornton, Oklahoma. Battleships: New Mexico, New Mexico; North Carolina, North Carolina.

Other vessels to which the Daughters have contributed garments are:

Albany, New York; Baron von Steuben, Ohio and Michigan; Birmingham, Alabama; Brooklyn, New York; Burroughs, Ohio; Chester, Pennsylvania; Cruiser Montana, Montana; De Kalb, Michigan; Denver, Colorado; Des Moines, Iowa; Dorothea, Ohio; Dupont, New York; Emmalina, New York; Gresham, Connecticut; Manly, New Jersey; Marietta, Ohio; Ontario, Ohio; five patrol boats, California; Perry, Rhode Island; Petral, Iowa; Pueblo, Colorado; Submarine No. 3, Pennsylvania; Battleship Alabama, Alabama; Submarine No. 4, Pennsylvania; Submarine B-3, Connecticut; Submarine Chaser 51, Connecticut; Submarine, Connecticut; three submarines, New York; Battleship Arizona, Arizona; Battleship Connecticut, Connecticut; Battleship Florida, Florida; Battleship Huntington, West Virginia; Battleship Idaho, Idaho; Battleship Indiana, Indiana; Battleship Iowa, Iowa; Battleship Massachusetts, Massachusetts; Battleship Michigan, Michigan; Battleship New Hampshire, New Hampshire; Battleship New Jersey, New Jersey; Battleship New York, New York; Battleship Ohio, Ohio; Battleship Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania; Battleship Rhode Island, Rhode Island; Battleship Texas, Texas; Battleship Vermont, Vermont; Battleship Wisconsin, Wisconsin; Super-Dreadnaught, State of Washington; Guard Coast of New London, Connecticut. A total of eighty-six boats on which the men are wearing garments knitted by the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Owing to summer vacations, and to the fact that many chapters have not yet realized the *superlative importance* of keeping our war records *accurately*, if we are to preserve our identity as a patriotic organization participating in war-time activities, many of the State Regents have found it impossible to fill out Bulletin No. 11. I have received thirty-three of the Bulletins, filled out, just one-half the States reported—but the vast amount of work accomplished by the thirty-three States emphasizes the *great importance* and absolute necessity of keeping detailed accounts by chapters of the patriotic aid we are giving our country as Daughters of the men who made it a nation.

The thirty-three States sending in these reports are:

Alabama	Mississippi
Arizona	Missouri
California	Montana
Connecticut	New Hampshire
Colorado	New Jersey
Florida	New York
District of Columbia	North Carolina
Georgia	New Mexico
Iowa	Ohio
Idaho	Oklahoma
Illinois	Pennsylvania
Indiana	Rhode Island
Kansas	Texas
Maine	Virginia
Massachusetts	West Virginia
Michigan	State of Washington
Minnesota	

These thirty-three reports showed the Daughters had given Knitted Garments:

36,616 garments, or 9325 sets @ \$4	\$37,300.00
Comfort Kit Bags, 9029.....	20,977.75
Sewing Kits, 1973.....	1,479.75
Barrack Bags.....	112.00
Jelly, 13,064 glasses @ 15 cents...	1,959.60
Mess Fund.....	1,574.00
Belgian Relief.....	5,346.30
Miscellaneous.....	21,241.27

This item includes gifts for ambulance, State Troops, Bibles and Testaments, Victrolas and records, devastated homes of France, blankets, etc. It does not include 9072 garments.

National Surgical Dressings and Red Cross.....	99,866.26
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This item does not include 184,557 garments and surgical supplies.

Training School Scholarships...	\$75.00
French War Orphans.....	17,366.59

Two companies of soldiers were "adopted" by one State (Kansas).

Battery A Field Artillery was adopted by another State (Missouri).

Twenty-seven hundred and ninety-four clippings envelopes were filled.

In many States the Daughters have been leaders in establishing Red Cross Chapters.

In many States they are giving great attention to conditions in the Cantonments in their States.

In the State of Washington the Daughters are contributing largely to the ideal conditions in Camp Lewis. They also have advanced the new idea of extending special friendship and cheer to the small, lonely camp guards who are watching the railroads, bridges, tunnels, and other public property. This thought for the men is worthy

of most serious consideration, for their lives are very lonely.

The Daughters in Honolulu are making arrangements to entertain our soldiers in their homes, also to furnish cheer for our men in hospitals.

Chapters in many States furnished hot meals and box lunches to departing troops.

Our Liberty Loan report shows the Chapters and Daughters in these thirty-three States took bonds amounting to \$2,476,828.

The number of French orphans adopted I have not mentioned, knowing that subject is being so ably handled by the Chairman and Secretary of this Committee.

Being deeply in sympathy with the desire on the part of Mrs. Foster and Mrs. Cook expressed at the June Meeting of the Board that we unite in doing some one great work for humanity at this time, your Publicity Director has canvassed many plans and projects looking to this end, and she now offers for your consideration the restoration of a village in France, Tilloloy. Baroness de la Grange, an American woman married to a French officer, has the matter well in hand, and at the suggestion of the President General, your Publicity Director has learned that Baroness de la Grange is most willing to appear before this Board to give the details of the plan and answer any questions you may ask her.

If we desire to write the name of the Daughters of the American Revolution on a French village, into the history of France, and into the hearts of the French people, forging another link in the chain that binds us to the land of Lafayette, no more lasting plan than this one can be found, and it can be financed easily if each Daughter gives fifty cents.

Respectfully submitted,  
(Mrs. Wm. H.) CLARA HADLEY WAIT.

Moved by Mrs. Bahnsen, seconded by Mrs. Sherrerd, and carried, *that the report of the Publicity Director of the War Relief Service Committee be accepted with thanks.* The President General urged the members of the Board to come prepared to stay, if necessary, two days to transact the business of the Society. Reviewing the work still remaining to be done at the evening session, the President General stated that after the members had discussed the work of the War Relief Service Committee and taken action on the recommendations presented, there was an important matter that was vital to the Society, to which attention had been called by an attorney, and which required the decision of the Board.

A recess was taken at 6.30 for dinner.

The evening session was called to order by the President General at 8.13. Miss Crowell read her report as Chairman of Printing Committee, as follows:

#### Report of Printing Committee

As Chairman of the Printing Committee I have no meetings to report, as none were called during the summer months. The work has progressed, however, and is at present up to date. All stationery for the National Chairmen has been ordered and for the most part delivered. With the exception of the stationery for the War Relief Service Committee which could not be printed on our small flexotype, all this stationery has been finished in the building. The War Relief Service Committee paper was printed by Byron S. Adams at a reasonable rate—2000 sheets at \$6.50. This firm also printed the Committee Lists for the sum of \$245.25 for 2000 copies, and the Remembrance Book at \$158 for 2000 copies. All this work has been well and satisfactorily done.

Respectfully submitted,  
EMMA L. CROWELL,  
*Chairman Printing Committee.*

Moved by Mrs. Pulsifer, seconded by Mrs. Johnston, and carried, *that the report of the Printing Committee be accepted.*

The following recommendation was presented by the Corresponding Secretary General from the National Officers Club of the Daughters of the American Revolution: "That the National Officers Club, Daughters of the American Revolution, commend to the National Society for its favorable consideration—that its National Chairman of Conservation present to the State Chairmen the adoption throughout the states of the saving of precious and semi-precious metals for the contribution of the N. S. D. A. R. to the "melting pot" of the Red Cross. Signed, Mrs. Smallwood, seconded, Mrs. Brumbaugh, and unanimously carried." Moved by Miss Blackburn, seconded by Mrs. Hanger, and carried, *that the suggestion from the National Officers Club be presented to the National Chairman of Conservation for her to suggest to State Regents for their consideration.*

Mrs. Wait now read the first recommendation adopted by the War Relief Service Committee—that the War Relief Service Committee ask the endorsement of the National Board for its recommendation of an official marker for all war relief gifts contributed by the Daughters of the Amer-

ican Revolution, tapes containing the words "National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution," to be sewed on the gifts; the cards giving the name of the donors to be pinned on; proposed by Mrs. Wait, seconded by Mrs. Bahnsen, and unanimously carried. Moved by Mrs. Bowler, seconded by Mrs. Beck, and carried, *to adopt recommendation No. 1 of War Relief Service Committee.*

Moved by Mrs. Howell, seconded by Miss Serpell, and carried, *that a uniform card be used in marking all gifts donated by the Daughters of the American Revolution.* After some discussion as to how these markers would be distributed, it was moved by Mrs. Boone, seconded by Mrs. Longley, and carried, *that any member in good standing can secure the markers for war articles by applying to the Business Office.*

Recommendation No. 2; that the War Relief Service Committee recommends that the National Society makes as one especial branch of its national war relief work the restoration of the French village of Tilloloy, France, the expense of which is not to exceed \$51,000 for sixty houses, furniture for sixty houses, farm implements at \$100 a house, and live stock for the village, \$3000; proposed by Mrs. Wait, seconded by Mrs. Burleson and carried. Moved by Mrs. Minor, seconded by Mrs. Ellison and Mrs. Howell, that we adopt recommendation No. 2 of the War Relief Service Committee. During the discussion of this recommendation Mrs. Wait read letters from the daughter of the mayor of the village and from the mayor himself, and placed in the hands of members pictures showing the progress of devastation of Tilloloy. In response to the question as to when this money would have to be in hand, the President General stated that it could be made use of as fast as collected, so that the rebuilding could be taken up at once and completed as soon as possible. The President General told also of her experience at the Michigan Conference when almost their whole proportion of the expense for this project was made up at an evening meeting where an illustrated lecture was given on the subject, and the members and citizens of the town pledged varying sums showing their sympathy with the movement. The President General stated that this recommendation was adopted by the Committee in response to the great demand of the members for some national work that the Daughters could assume as a great organization in addition to the knitting, outfitting of ambulances, and other lines of work they were doing in common

with all the women of the country. After some further discussion, the motion of Mrs. Minor, seconded by Mrs. Ellison and Mrs. Howell, *that we adopt recommendation No. 2 of the War Relief Service Committee*, was put and carried unanimously.

Recommendation No. 3; that the War Relief Service Committee recommend to the National Board that it establish a Daughters of the American Revolution Liberty Loan Fund for the purchase of Bonds by the National Society at the next call from the Government, and that the Board recommend to Chapter Regents that each chapter contribute \$1 per capita toward this fund, said contributions to be paid to the Treasurer General. Mrs. Burleson, mover, Mrs. Ellison, seconder. Some discussion arose as to the way the contributions were to be paid over to the Treasurer General, and by vote it was amended to read that the recommendation of the Board to the chapter regents go through the State Regents, and the contributions paid over to the Treasurer General either through the State treasurers or the State Regents. It was then moved by Mrs. Foster, seconded by Miss Blackburn, and carried, *that recommendation No. 3 of War Relief Service Committee be adopted to establish a Liberty Loan Fund for National Society.*

The President General congratulated the Board on the work the Society was undertaking. Mrs. Wait made a plea for greater cooperation in the next six months, and stated that Daughters were doing a great deal of war work that was not reported and consequently could not be included in the grand total of the work done by them. Mrs. Wait referred to the sending of circulars to chapters all over the country regarding war relief work undertaken independently by local chapters, and stated that it was a cause of much annoyance to her in her work as she was constantly in receipt of letters from States and chapters desiring to know particulars of these other projects that were not taken up in detail in the pamphlets issued by the War Relief Service Committee. Mention was made of the existing Board ruling "that Chapters or individuals desiring the endorsement of any D. A. R. project, or wishing to solicit funds for any D. A. R. work outside of their own State, must do so only by authorization of the National Board of Management," and the understanding was expressed and concurred in by those present that any chapter might undertake any project in their own town, but to carry it beyond their own community they must have the endorsement of their State Regent, and if it

was desired to ask the assistance of chapters outside of their state the project must have the endorsement of the National Board of Management in accordance with the ruling of many years' standing. The matter was further discussed and it was then moved by Mrs. Bahnsen, seconded by Miss Serpell, and carried, *that the chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution be instructed that they must have the endorsement of the President General or the War Relief Service Committee before appealing to the chapters in the National Society for funds for any war relief purposes.* This motion as adopted was not in any sense intended to rescind the former ruling.

Mrs. John Talman Mack, State Vice Regent of Ohio, presented on behalf of the State Regent the following account of one of the lines of work they were doing in their State.

Ohio Daughters of the American Revolution are the first commissioned by the government to build and maintain a hostess house at a cantonment for the comfort of women visiting the camp. By invitation of Major General Glenn, commandant at Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, backed by Secretary of War Baker, Ohio Daughters will build a house within the camp boundaries, with sleeping rooms, a glass-enclosed porch, all steam-heated and equipped, at a cost of \$12,000. Funds are now being collected and work will begin this week. The hospitality of this house, however, is for all women; it is not limited to Daughters of the American Revolution.

"We are not working for our own comfort, but for all women who visit their husbands, sons and brothers," is the way Mrs. Edward L. Harris, State Regent, sums up the activity.

"It is bewildering for women to go to such a place, especially the wives of conscripted men who might take the trip at a real sacrifice of money and time. Of course, we are glad to be the ones assigned to this and we are working with a will to make it a grand success."

The D. A. R., being a national society, chartered by the government, is considered ideal for this work, and the Camp Sherman houses will be subject to camp rule and discipline, but Daughters will have the immediate supervision of the house, members of the sixty-seven Ohio Chapters taking their turn in acting as hostess.

The camp is to have about 50,000 selected men when completed, from the State of Ohio and seven counties of Western Pennsylvania.

Mrs. Cook, State Regent of Pennsylvania, by request, told of the five ambulances at \$1000 apiece, and the three field kitchens at \$790 each, which the State had given. Mrs. Sherrerd spoke of the soldiers' club which New Jersey expected to establish at Camp Dix. Mrs. Gedney referred to the great honor that had come to the New Jersey Daughters by reason of the fact that the son of their State Regent had had conferred upon him the Croix du Guerre by the French Government for many acts of bravery and distinguished service. The President General extended to Mrs. Sherrerd the heartiest congratulations of herself and the Board. Many of the members of the Board spoke of the work being done in their States and communities, as well as the personal lines in which they themselves were engaged.

Miss Crowell, in the absence of the Organizing Secretary General, read the following letter:

MRS. DUNCAN U. FLETCHER,  
Organizing Secretary General, N.S.D.A.R.  
Dear Madam:

At the regular meeting of the Pittsburgh Chapter D. A. R. and the Fort Pitt Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution of Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, held October 5, 1917, the latter Society being composed of the members of the Chapter, and incorporated under the laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; the Board of Directors was requested to express through you to the National Board of Management the grateful appreciation of the action by which permission was denied a Chapter to use the name Fort Pitt, a name identified with Pittsburgh and with the Pittsburgh Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution.

Very truly yours,  
EDITH DARLINGTON AMMON,

*President Fort Pitt Society Daughters of the American Revolution of Allegheny County, Pennsylvania.*

Miss Crowell also stated that Mrs. Fletcher's office had sent up the message that the chapter which desired to take the name "Fort Pitt" had adopted the name "Ann Hill" from an ancestor of the Regent.

The President General explained in detail the way in which her attention had been called to a suit that had been entered against the Society during the Congress of 1916, and at the close of her statement Mrs. Moody said that it had been her intention to ask the Board to rescind the motion to take the name of Connecticut from over the

Board Room door, that she felt it was most fitting that she should make this motion as she had made the original motion to take the name off, a fact which she had deeply regretted ever since, and had she understood the situation at the time she never would have made the motion. After some further discussion, the motion of Mrs. Moody, which was seconded by Mrs. Hall, *that the former action of the National Board be rescinded, and the old sign which reads "Board Room Connecticut" be allowed to remain over the door of the Board Room, was put and carried.*

Miss Serpell, at the request of the artist, showed the Board an exquisite etching which had been made of Monticello by Miss Elizabeth Searry, who offered to sell to the Society the original plate with seventy of the first proofs for \$535, it being her idea that the Society could sell the first proofs at \$10 each and still have the plate from which to sell other editions. Moved by Mrs. Foster, seconded by Mrs. Fowler, and carried, *that appreciation be expressed to Miss Searry, but at the present time, owing to the state of our treasury we cannot purchase plate of Monticello.*

Mrs. Brumbaugh invited the President General and the members of the Board to a celebration which the District was giving in the Hall when the picture map of the original District showing the boundary stones placed by the chapters would be presented to the Society.

Miss Crowell read the following report of the Chairman of Patriotic Education Committee, which was accompanied by a circular which the Chairman was sending out to all the State Chairmen:

#### **Report of Committee on Patriotic Education** Madam President General and National Board of Management:

The Committee on Patriotic Education has organized as follows:

Mrs. Charles H. Aull, Omaha, Nebr., Vice Chairman in Charge of Schools and Colleges.

Mrs. Thomas J. Davis, Duluth, Minn., Vice Chairman in Charge of Americanization of Foreign-born Men and Women, also Lumber Camps and Mining Camps.

Mrs. Edward L. Harris, Vice Chairman in Charge of Conservation of the Home, also Welfare of Women and Children.

Miss Grace M. Cheever, Cincinnati, Ohio, Member in Charge of Children and Sons of the Republic.

Miss Stella Pickett Hardy, Batesville, Ark., Member in Charge of Rural Needs.

This arrangement of lines of work was necessary because of the placing of work hitherto done by independent committees in the Department of Patriotic Education.

**SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES** includes the interests of the Southern Mountain Schools, the Indian Schools, text and teaching in public schools, directing contests and historic pageants in any school, awarding scholarships in schools, and everything pertaining to patriotic education in schools and colleges.

**AMERICANIZATION OF FOREIGN-BORN MEN AND WOMEN** includes the directing of all effort tending to this worthy end, such as night schools, mass meetings for foreigners, urging naturalization, etc., etc. The men who work in lumber camps and mining camps may not be of foreign birth, but their life presents opportunity for training for citizenship which appeals to the Daughters of the American Revolution. This also includes distribution, etc., of the Carr Guide to the immigrant.

The work of **CONSERVATION OF THE HOME** and, as well in **WELFARE OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN**, which has up to this time been done as two independent committees will be continued under the direction of Mrs. Harris, of Cleveland.

**CHILDREN AND SONS OF THE REPUBLIC** will follow same lines as formerly, under the direction of Miss Cheever.

Wherever possible clubs of colored boys will be formed to be called Booker T. Washington Clubs with the same purpose as those of the other boys.

There are peculiar needs in some rural communities which can be met by lectures, lantern slides and other forms of entertainment and instruction: these are in charge of one of the members of the Committee who is greatly interested in this particular work.

An investigation into the laws of the various States pertaining to schools and education has been started; also those controlling State legal holidays.

The Constitution of the United States is the foundation of our government, and as such it should be a well-known document; which is not the case. The Committee has secured copies of this document printed in clear and attractive type to be placed in public places, such as railroad stations, hotels, men's clubs, etc., at nominal price of seventy-five cents per dozen. Several Chapters have already put these up in their communities.

The Committee has arranged a circular letter to be sent to every Chapter Regent suggesting many possible lines of work

tending to patriotic education. No one Chapter will find the need of all these activities, but the accompanying pledge slip designates that which appeals to each, and a possible unity of purpose is secured which strengthens the work of the entire society.

The call from one of the training camps for "Material on America and American Citizenship" is, in the opinion of this Committee, a demand for that which is pre-eminently D. A. R. work. It is a call to help in a work of construction while "the boys" of America are being trained for a work of destruction, which will, without doubt meet a ready response from every D. A. R. Copies of the Constitution have been sent the camps and as soon as a fund for the purpose can be raised, books training for American citizenship such as *Lives of Lincoln*, *Washington* and other great Americans will be purchased and sent to the camps.

A scholarship in the Alice Bristol School for Girls at Washington, D. C., has been awarded to Miss Burgett, of Mobile, Ala.

The generosity on the part of Miss Bristol in this gift of a scholarship to the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, is appreciated and felt to deserve sincere thanks of all members of our Society.

No application for the scholarship in the Paul Institute, also located at Washington, which has been offered, has, as yet, been received by the Committee. There are doubtless many who are eligible to such scholarships who would be glad to take advantage of the generosity in the gift, were it known that such was offered. Greater publicity must be made of such gifts.

In making this report the Committee on Patriotic Education realizes it is of such a nature as to be pledges of future results rather than statements of anything accomplished, and as such, it is

Respectfully submitted,

LOTTE E. JONES,

Chairman.

Moved by Miss Grace M. Pierce, seconded by Mrs. Clarke, and carried, *that the report of the Chairman of Patriotic Education be received with thanks. A vote of thanks and appreciation to Miss Bristol for her gift of a scholarship to this Society was also moved by Miss Grace M. Pierce, seconded by Mrs. Johnston, and carried.*

Mrs. Johnston referred to a bill in her office for \$10 for a wreath placed on the Lafayette statue in New York City for the celebration referred to by the President General in her report, and it was moved by Mrs. Bahnsen,

seconded by Mrs. Fowler, and carried, *that the bill for the wreath for the Lafayette monument in New York be allowed.*

The Treasurer General requested instructions as to the postage of State Regents, and after a general discussion a motion by Miss Serpell, seconded by Mrs. Calhoun, was carried, *that we refer the question of the limitation of the State Regents' stamp fund to the Finance Committee with power to act.*

The Recording Secretary General referred to the motion adopted at the November 18, 1914, Board meeting—that the signatures of past officers in the sale of certificates (Block) during this administration be erased, and that the certificates bear the signatures of the officers of the administration at the time they are issued—and stated that as she was now one of the National Officers whose name would be on the Block certificates if the original motion were still in effect she would move that *inasmuch as the issuance of the Block certificates was inaugurated during the administration of Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, the motion to erase the names of that administration be rescinded, and the certificates be issued with the names*

*of Mrs. Scott, Mrs. Hodgkins, and Mrs. Brumbaugh, except that the Block certificates on hand bearing the names of Mrs. Story, Mrs. Boyle, and Miss Pierce be issued to members when so requested.* This motion was seconded by Miss Grace M. Pierce, and carried.

The Registrar General requested permission to send out a new Guide to Registrars and the motion *that the Registrar General be granted permission to send out new Guide to Registrars* was made by Mrs. Brumbaugh, seconded by Mrs. Johnston, and carried.

At 11 P.M. it was moved by Miss Crowell, seconded by Mrs. Wood, and carried, *that we reconvene at 10 o'clock to-morrow to approve the minutes of this meeting.*

The Board reconvened the next morning at 10.20 and was called to order by the President General, a large number of members being present. The motions as passed were read by the Recording Secretary General and approved, and at 11.15 the Board adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

EMMA L. CROWELL,

Recording Secretary General.

## INTERCHANGEABLE BUREAU OF LANTERN SLIDES AND LECTURES

Members of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, who desire to use the following illustrated lectures must make application for renting the slides to Mrs. Henry S. Bowron, Graham Court, 1925 Seventh Avenue, New York, N. Y., chairman of the Interchangeable Bureau of Lantern Slides and Lectures.

The list of lectures and number of slides with each lecture has just been compiled and comprises: "The Making of America," 75 slides; "This Country of Ours," 102 slides; "The Historic Hudson," 90 slides; "Historic Spots in the Colonial States," 113 slides; "Our

Flag" (adult), 100 slides; "Our Flag" (children), 72 slides; "The Youth of George Washington," 80 slides; "George Washington, the Man," 121 slides; "Incidents in the Making of Our History—The Treaty of Ghent—At Home—Abroad," 108 slides; "An Historic Trip from Coast to Coast," 113 slides; "Waterways and Conservation," 80 slides; "Two Lectures on Forest Conservation," 95 slides each; same for children, 80 slides each; "Landmarks in History," 102 slides; "About America and America of To-day"—Italian Translations; two lecture stories of our pioneers, ready after January 1; "Memorial Continental Hall," 120 slides.



## RULES FOR CLERICAL FORCE ADOPTED BY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, was held at Memorial Continental Hall, Monday, October 29, at which were present the President General, Mrs. Guernsey, Miss Crowell, Mesdames Brumbaugh, Johnston, Minor, Pulsifer, and Miss Grace M. Pierce.

The President General stated that the meeting had been called for the purpose of carrying out the recommendation adopted by the National Board of Management, October 17, which referred all matters relating to the clerks to the Executive Committee, and she had requested the Treasurer General to formulate a set of rules. Mrs. Johnston read the rules as follows:

The following rules are herewith submitted for the government of what shall be known as the "clerical body" of the organization:

1. In accordance with the rulings of the National Board of Management, under dates of November 6, 1907, and January 20, 1915, covering the fact that clerks are in the employ of the Society, rather than in the employ of any particular officer, the Executive Committee affirms its belief in the wisdom of such provisions and adopts the same as Rule No. 1.

2. Clerks may, with the consent of the two officers immediately concerned, and the approval of the sub-committee hereinafter provided for, be transferred from one office to another.

3. All clerks shall report for duty at 9 A.M., and unless permission be given as hereinafter provided, shall leave the building at 4.30 P.M.

4. No clerk shall leave the building during business hours, excepting the lunch hour, without consent of the officer under whose jurisdiction she may be, or in the absence of the officer, the chief clerk for said officer.

5. Clerks shall not work overtime without permission from the officer under whose jurisdiction they may be, or in the absence of the officer, chief clerk for said officer.

6. Clerks shall be allowed, with pay, all legal holidays, the half-holiday the Saturday following Board meetings, and days on which the building shall be closed by order of the Building and Grounds Committee.

7. After being in the employ of the Society, for one year, clerks shall be allowed thirty days' annual leave, with pay, between the dates of November 1 and October 30 of each year.

Clerks having been in the employ of the Society for less than one year, and who have been placed upon the permanent pay-roll, shall be entitled to leave, with pay, upon the basis of two and one-half days per month, for the time they have been in the service of the Society.

All clerks to whom annual leave or part of same is now due, shall be allowed the same, with pay, during the coming year, but in the future it is urged that all clerks, so far as possible, take annual leave during the period in which it may be allotted.

The dates of leave shall be mutually agreed upon by the officer and clerks under her jurisdiction.

Clerks during annual leave shall receive an advance payment on account of salary equal to one-half of one month's salary.

8. Clerks shall be allowed, in addition to the foregoing, fifteen days' sick leave, with pay, if necessary, but when such leave exceeds three continuous days the clerk shall, upon request of her officer, furnish a physician's certificate, certifying as to her physical disability to attend to her regular duties.

9. When, during annual leave, a clerk shall be ill, the period of her illness shall be considered part of her annual leave rather than part of her sick leave, unless otherwise ordered by the Executive Committee.

10. Clerks, who for good and valid reasons, may be obliged to take time other than herein provided, or shall be tardy, may at the discretion of their officers, be allowed to make up such time after regular hours.

11. New clerks entering the employ of the Society with the idea of being placed upon the permanent roll, shall be typists.

12. The President General shall appoint a sub-committee of three from the Executive Committee, whose duties shall from time to time be defined by the Executive Committee, and whose immediate duties are herein defined.

13. No addition to the permanent clerical force of any office shall be made without authority of the Executive Committee, subject to the approval of the National Board of Management, neither shall an increase in the salary of any clerk be made without authority of the Executive Committee, subject to the approval of the National Board of Management.

14. When necessary, temporary clerks in any

department may be employed, when authorized by the sub-committee herein provided for.

15. An officer may suspend a clerk under her jurisdiction, but the suspension shall not be permanent, unless approved by the Executive Committee.

16. Clerks desiring to leave the employ of the Society, and officers desiring to dispense with the services of a clerk, shall be governed by the rules covering such cases, adopted by the National Board of Management, October 17, 1917, viz.,

That any clerk desiring to leave the employ of the Society shall be required to give the officer under whose jurisdiction she may be two weeks' notice of such intention.

That any National officer wishing to dispense with the services of a clerk under her jurisdiction, shall be required to give such clerk two weeks' notice, or in lieu thereof said clerk shall be allowed one-half of her regular monthly salary.

17. No clerk—other than the genealogist and editor of the Lineage Book shall receive \$100— or more per month, unless she shall be designated as a "chief clerk"—and the Executive Committee defines a chief clerk as the head of any department who has under her supervision one or more clerks.

18. For convenience clerks shall be classified according to salary, and when any clerk in a class shall receive an increase or decrease in salary all clerks in the same class shall receive an increase or decrease in the same amount.

19. Clerks may for valid reasons, by authority of the Executive Committee, be transferred from one class to another, without affecting the other clerks in the same class.

20. Clerks detailed for special work, after regular hours, shall receive as compensation for such service seventy-five cents per hour, excepting that the clerk detailed to make up the monthly list of new members for Caldwell and Company, shall be allowed the amount paid by them to us for the same, viz.: \$5 per month. Clerks doing regular work, with permission, after hours, shall be allowed compensation based upon the regular salary received by such clerks.

21. Miss Flora Fernald shall be detailed from the Corresponding Secretary General's office as clerk of Credential Committee and shall, in addition to her regular salary, be paid fifteen dollars per month, during the months of January, February, March and April.

22. Classification of clerks shall be as follows:

A Class—Clerks receiving \$100 or more per month.

B Class—Clerks receiving \$90 up to \$100 per month.

C Class—Clerks receiving \$85 up to \$90 per month.

D Class—Clerks receiving \$80 up to \$85 per month.

E Class—Clerks receiving \$75 up to \$80 per month.

F Class—Clerks receiving \$70 up to \$75 per month.

G Class—Clerks receiving \$65 up to \$70 per month.

H Class—Clerks receiving \$60 up to \$65 per month.

I Class—Clerks receiving \$55 up to \$60 per month.

23. Clerks having rendered thirty days' temporary service on the per diem basis of one dollar and fifty cents per diem, shall not, if during said thirty days' service it shall have been decided by the Executive Committee to retain the services of said clerk, with the idea of placing her upon the permanent payroll, be obliged to go back to the \$30 per month basis, but shall immediately following the close of her thirty days' service on the per diem basis be allowed fifty dollars per month for the three succeeding months and then placed upon the permanent payroll at fifty-five dollars per month, provided her services have been satisfactory.

24. Nothing in these rules shall be construed to prevent an officer from dispensing with the services of a temporary clerk at any time she may see fit to do so.

\*25. The following schedule of salaries shall be established under what shall be known as the "War Emergency Basis" and shall be

\* As guidance for the Executive Committee in considering the foregoing schedule of salaries the following statement is made:

Before the readjustment of the force and payroll of the Treasurer General's office, which force is understood to mean the office force of the Treasurer General's office proper, the business office and the magazine clerk, the Treasurer General was receiving \$11,532 per year for her force—under permission granted her by the Building and Grounds Committee—she was to be allowed \$900 per month for her entire office force, but under the readjustment as made—when the salary of the office shall reach the limit asked for she will be receiving but \$885 per month. As the entire amount of salary for her force does not become effective immediately, she will expend commencing with October 1, 1917, up to and including September 30, 1918, \$10,392.85, a net saving to the Society for the coming year of the difference between \$11,532—her former allowance—and \$10,392.85, the amount expended, which equals \$1139.15.



Board of Management oftener than twice during any one year and then only upon authority of the Executive Committee.

28. The Executive Committee recommends, that for the sake of clarity all rulings of the Board of Management conflicting with the foregoing shall be rescinded.

29. We recommend that Mrs. Ezekiel, chief clerk for the Recording Secretary General, be allowed, in addition to her regular salary, \$100 for her services during the week of Congress.

Miss Grace M. Pierce, as Chairman of Building and Grounds Committee, stated that the Executive Committee, if it accepted the foregoing schedule of salaries, was not increasing the total payroll of the organization; that, in addition to what the Treasurer General was saving to the Society from her office, the President General was making a gift to the Society of the salary of her secretary, which formerly had appeared on the payroll at the rate of \$90 per month, and the difference be-

tween the former payroll and the present payroll with the change in the three clerks in the Treasurer General's office more than made up for the increases in salaries provided for in the schedule to the clerks remaining in the employ of the Society. A motion to make this statement a matter of record was made by Miss Pierce, seconded by Mrs. Brumbaugh, and carried. The items were taken up, by motion duly seconded, one by one and adopted. It was moved by Mrs. Brumbaugh, seconded by Miss Pierce, and carried, that the rules as adopted appear in the next issue of the Magazine.

The President General appointed as members of the sub-committee Mrs. Johnston, Miss Grace M. Pierce, and Miss Crowell.

After the consideration of other matters coming before the committee, on motion at 11.55 the meeting adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

EMMA L. CROWELL,  
Secretary.

## NEW MEMBERS ADMITTED AT THE OCTOBER NATIONAL BOARD MEETING

New members admitted to the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution at the meeting of the National Board of Management on October 17, totaled 1701.

The list of states and the number admitted from each is as follows:

Alabama, 7; Arkansas, 5; California, 45; Colorado, 29; Connecticut, 32; Delaware, 1; District of Columbia, 23; Florida, 10; Georgia, 56; Idaho, 9; Illinois, 89; Indiana, 57; Iowa, 126; Kansas, 38; Kentucky, 40; Louisiana, 8; Maine, 17; Maryland, 12;

Massachusetts, 80; Michigan, 73; Minnesota, 25; Mississippi, 10; Missouri, 78; Montana, 28; Nebraska, 35; New Hampshire, 16; New Jersey, 26; New Mexico, 4; New York, 139; North Carolina, 24; North Dakota, 5; Ohio, 98; Oklahoma, 20; Oregon, 28; Pennsylvania, 114; Rhode Island, 4; South Carolina, 39; South Dakota, 20; Tennessee, 25; Texas, 45; Utah, 3; Vermont, 19; Virginia, 16; Washington, 47; West Virginia, 15; Wisconsin, 51; Wyoming, 5; Hawaii, 2; Philippine Islands, 3.

## INDEX FOR VOLUME LI

Subscribers desiring to bind Volume LI, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE, can secure title page and index of

that volume by applying to the Business Office, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C. They will be mailed upon request only.



# THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

## HEADQUARTERS

### MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL

SEVENTEENTH AND D STREETS, N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C.

### NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT

1917-1918

#### President General

MRS. GEORGE THACHER GUERNSEY,  
Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

#### Vice Presidents General

(Term of office expires 1918.)

MRS. J. F. MAUPIN,  
42 N. Court St., Portsmouth, Va.

MRS. JOSEPH S. WOOD,  
135 S. 2nd Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

MRS. ELIZA FERRY LEARY,  
1551 10th Ave., N. Seattle, Wash.

MRS. WILLIAM C. ROBINSON, North Anson, Maine.

MRS. C. B. LETTON,  
1910 E St., Lincoln, Neb.

MRS. EDMUND P. MOODY,  
1106 Jackson St., Wilmington, Del.

MRS. G. WALLACE W. HANGER,  
2344 Mass. Ave., Washington, D. C.

(Term of office expires 1919.)

MRS. GEORGE MAYNARD MINOR,  
Waterford, Conn.

MRS. WILLIAM G. SPENCER,  
Nashville, Tenn.

MRS. WILLIAM BUTTERWORTH,  
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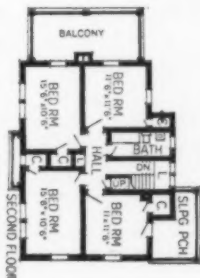
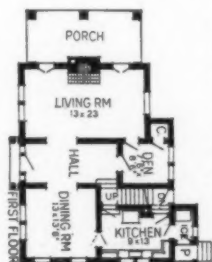
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